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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Interesting Letters from Our Paris and London Correspondents.

The Alabama Claims and John Bull Belligerent.

THE FENIAN AGITATION ON THE DECLINE.

The Principal Leaders Caught and Held for Speedy Trial.

The Cholera in Paris---Measures Adopted to Check Its Ravages.

FRENCH VIEWS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1865.

Lord PALMERSTON died on Wednesday, the 18th, of inflammation of the bladder, the result of a cold. This was the immediate cause, but it has been apparent to every one familiar with his appearance that he has been breaking up for the past year, growing more gouty and decrepid, and his decease was an event at any time to be expected. It has been prepared for, it is said, by the recent marriage of Lord GRANVILLE, who is to succeed as Premier, the custom of the country requiring that the Prime Minister should be married—why, I have not the remotest conception. Such is my impression. The Queen, on the announcement of Lord PALMERSTON'S death, sent for Earl RUSSELL, and commissioned him to reorganize the government. RUSSELL has once been Prime Minister, and, as you know, would take command of the channel fleet at an hour's notice. Why, then, should he not instantly nominate himself Premier? The principal reason is, that he is in the House of Lords, and the Prime Minister ought to be in the Commons. Then the coming man, of course, is GLADSTONE; but I doubt if his time has yet come, or if a Cabinet can be found to serve under either GLADSTONE or RUSSELL. It may be CLARENDON, but I think GRANVILLE will be found the most expedient compromise.

Expected as it was, the death of the noble Viscount has produced a considerable shock upon the public mind. No man in England was so well known, and so popular. No one so fully embodied and represented the national character. He was not a brilliant man—the English are not a brilliant people. He was not elegant, few Englishmen are. He was not consistent, and consistency is not an English characteristic. But he was sturdy, obstinate, sensible, plucky, with a vein of rough humor—an Englishman of Englishmen; and, of consequence, a public favorite. He was just what you see him in the illustrations of *Punch*—not handsome or clever enough to hurt anybody's feelings, but wide awake, jaunty, ready for a row, and up to everything. People were scandalized a little, when, a year or two ago, he was made co-respondent in a divorce case, but not surprised. The club gossip at the time was that when Lady PALMERSTON heard of it, her smiling remark was: "It is so like him!" This was fun, of course, but it was also very natural. It had a *vraisemblance* as good as the truth itself. The case was hushed up, and the octogenarian Prime Minister of England "went out of court without a stain on his character."

Lord PALMERSTON was the patriarch—the Methuselah of British statesmen. Born in 1784, he entered public life with the century; he saw the downfall of the French monarchy, the rise and the ruin of the First NAPOLEON, the restoration of the Bourbons, and their expulsion, the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and the reëstablishment of the empire. Nearly all this time he has been actively engaged in European politics; in much of it he has been all but supreme in the direction of the power of England. He was Tory and Whig, Liberal and Conservative—rather, he had no political principles, no strong convictions, nothing but the rule of expediency, or the instinct of the pilot who means to carry the ship safely through the breakers, and who trims and steers from moment to moment as the emergency requires. His only principle was to succeed, and he was ready for any combination and any action which he thought necessary. He blundered into difficulties and blundered out of them, and generally managed to keep his own popularity intact. The only false move I remember was his endeavor to secure the Emperor of the French against conspiracies in London for his assassination, but the English would not relinquish the inestimable right of conspiring against foreign governments, and he was defeated in Parliament and compelled to resign. In a few months, however, his offence was condoned, and from that time his power has been greater than ever. He was a model Englishman, and a model English statesman, and he leaves no one behind him to fill his place. There are greater men in both parties, but I see no one who can take and hold the place of HENRY TEMPLE, Viscount Palmerston.

The *Times* has spoken. "The City Journal," as the Thunderer is denominated by the *International*, the imperial organ in London, has declared itself on the *Alabama* claims. It has waited to feel the pulse of the country, and it comes out in a very decided tone. These claims, so impudently and pertinaciously put forward by the American Government, are unprecedented, unreasonable, and not to be discussed, or thought about any more. In all future wars, England intends to hold the position of a neutral. She cannot admit her responsibility for what her citizens may do, without the knowledge, or in spite of the power of the government. To admit these claims, even so far as to submit them to arbitration, would be the establishment of a vexatious and ruinous precedent. Believing, then, that the American Government is not in a condition to offer the alternative of war, the government of England has decided not to admit even the possibility of being responsible for the captures of the Confederate cruisers. Simultaneously with the promulgation of this vermillion edict in a *Times* leader, as an indorsement of the curt refusal of Earl RUSSELL, we have the first of a series of papers by the celebrated "Historicus," counsel for the defendant, who is engaged to prove, in the most satisfactory manner, that there is not and never was the slightest ground for any claim or even complaint against the British Government. This is the game we are playing just at present. Parliament, it is true, may upset all these arrangements. I believe the members have been pretty well canvassed, and that the government relies upon a round majority, including, of course, a large portion of the Conservative members. But a panic in the country would change the views of Parliament, and at any real prospect of a war with America there would be a panic. It is true that the *Times*, carefully instructed, as it would seem, says that a war can come only from the desire of America to have one, and that if there must be war, it might as well be on this question as on any other. No doubt, if two nations must fight, it matters very little what they are fighting about; only, when both parties are firmly persuaded that they are in the right, they are likely to fight obstinately, and the war of a longer duration. It is stated that in respect to the *Alabama* claims, and others of a similar character, that public opinion in America is strong and unanimous. It cannot be said that in England it is either. There is, among the masses of the people, a good deal of doubt and perplexity. They do not understand the case, and they say, "If the claims are just, let them be paid; and in any case, it is better to compromise the matter, and settle it in some way, than to go to war about it, since one month of war, or even of preparation for such a war, will cost more than all that is demanded."

The list of suppposed subscribers to the Confederate loan, the series of contradictions to which has been headed "Stripes and Stars" in the *Times*, is to be followed, according to a Frankfort journal, with a list of payments made to English journalists in the Confederate interest. A correspondent of the new weekly—the *Cosmopolitan*—says as much as £6,000 was paid to a single journalist, but he also asserts that £20,000 was paid to one English journal for advocating the Federal interests, and a similar sum to a leader of opinion in Paris. Of course, if we are to have revelations, we must have them on both sides, and as many as we can get. That governments should employ and pay newspapers and writers is neither new nor strange. Lawyers take their fees, statesmen pocket their salaries, and the laborer in any cause is worthy of his hire. If any English paper has received £20,000 for defending a sacred cause—the cause of justice and humanity—over and above the satisfaction and triumph, it is a very lucky journal, that's all. To satisfy one's conscience, advocate a winning cause, and be munificently paid for it, is such good fortune as does not come every day to those who best deserve it. In the loan list was the name of one lady, the Lady GEORGIANA FANE, and she denies ever having held the stock, though she confesses to having sympathized with the rebel cause. Why one, and only one, woman's name should have been on the list, and that mistakenly, is not easy to understand. Will this mystery ever be unraveled? The contradictions to the published list continue to come in. The last is from Lisbon. The next will be from Timbuctoo. In the meantime, some of the actual holders of the loan have held another meeting in the city, and resolved that either the Federal Government or the Southern States individually ought to pay the debt, and no doubt will, "sooner or later." This resolution sent up the stock from 5 to 5½.

The government appears to have caught all the Irish Fenians it cares for, and as usual, it has more informers, and more offering to turn states-evidence, than it wants. Woe to the returning Irishman with square-toed boots. It is a sure sign of a Yankee and strong presumption of a Fenian. Woe to the soldier who brings over in his trunk a drill-book or revolver, or bit of military finery to display to his relations. He is lodged in jail; some informer will identify him as a raging Fenian, and swear that he threatened to smother the Queen under a feather-bed and drink the blood of bishops and priests. The trials will come off soon before a special commission in Dublin. The prisoners will be sent up from Cork, and all parts of the country, because, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* naïvely confesses, "it is very doubtful whether the trials would be so sure to prove satisfactory in Cork as in Dublin." It is not safe for an Irishman to get letters from America just now. Capt. JOHN MCCAFFERTY was arrested in Cork and held for trial, because he had about him a bit of a note signed MILES J. O'REILLEY, S. C. F. B. for Michigan, in which he is informed that "the Centre will familiarize himself with the wishes until its sentiments are impregnated with part of his being." Now I have not the least objection to the punishment of penal servitude or even a mild hanging for a man who conspires against the Queen and actually murders the Queen's English in that barbarous fashion. But one might suppose that to the man receiving it, the reading and the effort to understand it would be too heavy a penalty. The Archbishop of Dublin, in denouncing this society, declares, nevertheless, that it is the logical consequence of Orangeism; also, a secret society of a less justifiable character. He says also, that when Irish patriots saw GARIBALDI, a leader of conspiracies and revolutions, received in London with acclamations and petted by bishops and the highest aristocracy, it was no wonder that they thought no harm of getting up a revolution in Ireland. These are hard hits and not easy ones to parry. It will be said that the English Government is not to be compared with those of Italy; but that is a matter of taste. It is very certain that the Irish do not fancy it.

We had a report the other day that Gen. BEAUREGARD had tendered his services to the Pope, as commander of the Papal army, now being augmented preparatory to the departure of the French. A Paris paper contradicted this report, asserting that Gen. BEAUREGARD was a Protestant, and had never thought of volunteering to defend the Papacy. I believe the Confederate General is not a Protestant. But now we have another rumor—Gen. MCCLELLAN is said to have had several interviews with Cardinal ANTONELLI, and that he has offered himself as Papal commander. The rumor respecting the chief of Gen. MCCLELLAN, is more circumstantial than such stories usually are, but still it wants confirmation. The account is that the General, on sending up his card to the Cardinal, was received with the courtesy for which that diplomatist is distinguished. When the General had stated his proposition, the Cardinal, who may be excused for being a little foggy on American affairs, having troubles enough at home, remarked:

"I have heard of you, General, and your offer does us great honor. We could not hope for a better Commander-in-Chief than the soldier who finished a brilliant and victorious campaign by the capture of Richmond."

"Pardon me," said the blushing hero, "I did not quite succeed in taking Richmond. That honor was reserved for my successor, Gen. GRANT."

"Ah, yes; just so," replied the polite Cardinal; "but we shall be happy to avail ourselves of the talents of a General who defeated so distinguished a soldier as Gen. LEE, and drove him to the shelter of his gunboats."

While the General was explaining to His Excellency the change of base on the James River, my informant left the presence, and is therefore unable to report further particulars.

Whatever may be the value of these probably idle rumors, it is certain that the Pope is going to have an army, which is being recruited in France and Austria. I have no doubt that there is a perfect understanding between Pope and Emperor, and as little that the King of Italy wishes to be reconciled to the Pope. He is not a very good Catholic, but may be described as having good dispositions; and his pious daughters, the Princess CLOTHILDE and the Queen of Portugal, give him no rest in their anxiety that he should get himself relieved from the ban of excommunication.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1865.

Our cholera epidemic has reached the figure of perhaps two hundred attacks a day, with something like half that number of deaths. In a city of this size there is nothing alarming in these figures, and as the hot, depressing weather with which we have been long visited has at last disappeared, we may have a reasonable hope that the visitation is to be a mild one. After all 200 cases a day in a population of 2,000,000 is only one in 10,000, and when we take into consideration the number of people predisposed to the disease by starvation, bad air and other debilitating causes, it is evident that there is nothing thus far about the epidemic of an aggravated character. The disease was brought here, as I stated in a former letter, by a woman from Marseilles, and as Marseilles is more than 300 miles away, it may be said that the disease was brought here before the air was ripe for it, and this accounts in part for its slow development. The season is now too far advanced to permit of a rapid increase, for, out of Russia, that is to say, in all countries where the houses are not kept too hot, the disease is never malignant in the Winter. The authorities have uniformly refused either to publish, or to furnish to others for publication, any details in regard to the progress of the disease, and thus the epidemic had been present for nearly a month and had reached the figure of a hundred cases a day before it was much known or much talked about. For this the authorities are blamed by some and approved by others, but they exonerate themselves by the very excellent argument that they were advised to this course by the Council of Hygiene and the medical faculty generally, who, in turn, based their argument upon the fact that the first cases were mild, that the cold weather was close at hand, and that the Winter epidemic of cholera at Paris in 1854 was so mild as scarcely to be observed by the public. The result, it may be assumed, has verified the wisdom of the authorities, for there is no greater aid to the propagation of the disease than fear, and about the time the public began to grow alarmed, the cold weather set in, and cold weather is the best of all calmants.

The papers are again largely occupied about American affairs. The sensation article of the London *Times*, declaring that Mr. SEWARD had protested against the sending of more troops to Mexico, produced tremendous fluttering at the Bourse; but the papers generally regard the statement as a fabrication, and call on the *Moniteur* to contradict it. The semi-official papers try to show that both President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD are in favor of the recognition of MAXIMILIAN, or at least that they are willing to wait and give time for a further development of events in Mexico. But the public, feeling that there is logic in the opposition of the American Government to the present state of things, refuse to be comforted, and take alarm at every indication, however slight.

The Adams Russell correspondence about indemnity for losses sustained by the Anglo-rebel cruisers is not dwelt upon here at very great length, for the reason, no doubt, that the question is one about which it is best for a third party not to commit itself. It is difficult, therefore, to know in what light the French writers regard the question; but outside the columns of those journals which pursue a system of organized hostility to the United States, nothing has been said thus far in opposition to the claim set up by the American Government. The official paper takes the trouble of assuring its readers that the affair is not likely to lead to a rupture between the two governments.

It is confirmed by the official papers that a fleet has been ordered to rendezvous at Civita Vecchia, the port of entry for Rome, to bring away the first installment of the French army of occupation at Rome. The announcement is received with great satisfaction by the vast majority of the French people, and you can imagine with what joy the news will be received in Italy. The Pope is really going to try to protect his temporal power, when the French leave, with an army of mercenaries. We shall see with what success.

MALAKOFF.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HISTORICUS.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I do not propose to return at any length upon the question of the "precipitate" recognition of belligerent rights. There are, however, one or two matters of fact which have been misconceived in America, and which, as I have omitted to notice them, it may be well to set right.

It has been urged by American writers, and I see the charge is reiterated in England, that the argument derived from the American blockade was an afterthought, and that, whatever may be its logical validity, it did not, in fact, influence the action of the English Government in their policy at the date of the proclamation of neutrality. The allegation, if it were true, would be immaterial, but in point of fact it is unfounded. Let us observe what actually occurred. The first date at which this matter came under public discussion was May 2, 1861. The question of the effect of the hostilities in America upon English trade and English shipping was naturally and appropriately brought forward in the House of Commons by the member for Liverpool. The following report of what took place on May 2 is from the *Times* of May 3:

"Mr. EWART asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, seeing the possibility of privateering being permitted and encouraged by the Southern Confederation of the States of America, Her Majesty's Government had placed sufficient naval force, or intended to increase it, in the Gulf of Mexico, with a view to protect British shipping and British property on board American ships; and if privateers sailing under the flag of an unrecognized power could be dealt with as pirates.

"Lord J. RUSSELL said: In answer to the first part of the question of the honorable gentleman, I beg to say that Her Majesty's Government has directed that a naval force for the protection of British shipping should be sent to the coast of America. As to the latter part of the question, I will state to the House that the government has from day to day received the most lamentable accounts of the progress of the war in the States of America. Her Majesty's Government heard the other day that the Confederated States have issued letters of marque, and to-day we have heard that it is intended there shall be a blockade of all the ports of the Southern States. As to the general provisions of the law of nations on these questions, some of the points are so new, as well as so important, that they have been referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, in order to guide the government in its instructions both to the English Minister in America and the commander of the naval squadron. Her Majesty's Government have felt that it was its duty to use every possible means to avoid taking any part in the lamentable contest now raging in the American States, and nothing but the imperative duty of watching British interests in case we should be attacked, justifies our interfering. We have not been involved in that contest by any act of giving advice in the matter, and, for God's sake, let us, if possible, keep out of it."

Is this the language of a government which was inspired by a malignant satisfaction in the misfortunes of its neighbors, or actuated by a sinister desire to take advantage of its troubles? This conversation seems to me to establish conclusively—

1. That at that date the English Government had not finally resolved on the course they were about to pursue.

2. That they were determined to be advised as to that course by the judgment of persons versed in the law of nations.

3. That the blockade instituted by the United States, and the admission therein involved on the part of the United States that an actual state of war existed, had then come to the knowledge of the English government, and assumed a material element in the consideration as to the course to be adopted.

4. That they were determined to act in a spirit of strict neutrality, and to avoid taking part with either side.

5. That the pressing necessities of the case made it urgent that immediate instructions should be given as to the attitude of the English Government to the then diplomatic and naval officers abroad for the protection of their own subjects. Accordingly, the advice of the law officers was taken without delay. The result of that advice was communicated to Parliament on May 6. On that day Lord J. RUSSELL, in the House of Commons, made the following statement:

"The question has been under the consideration of the government; they have consulted the law officers of the Crown—the Attorney and Solicitor-General and the Queen's Advocate,—and the government have come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to those principles which seem to them to be such principles, must be treated as belligerents."

It will be observed that there is here no detailed statement of the grounds of this decision; but in a speech delivered in the House of Lords in the course of the present year, Lord RUSSELL (March 23, 1865,) stated that the American proclamation of blockade formed an important element in the decision thus arrived at. The anti-English writers on both sides of the Atlantic have thought fit to dispute this statement, and to treat the argument derived from the blockade as a recent invention. In this, however, they are distinctly refuted by plain facts and recorded documents. In a dispatch addressed to Mr. ADAMS, as early as August, 1861, when the topic was fresh, and the discussion in its very earliest stages, Lord RUSSELL writes to Mr. ADAMS, Aug. 28, 1861:

"Her Majesty's Government, upon receiving intelligence that the President had declared by proclamation his intention to blockade nine States of the Union, and that Mr. DAVIS, speaking in the name of those nine States, had declared his intention to issue letters of marque and reprisal, and having also received certain information of the design of both sides to arm, had come to the conclusion that civil war existed in America, and Her Majesty had, therefore, proclaimed her neutrality in the approaching contest."

It is thus clear that the proclamation of blockade of the date of April 19, 1861, was known to the English Government on May 2, when they first submitted to the law officers the question of the course to be pursued by this country. It is equally clear that that proclamation formed an element in the advice given to the government by its legal advisers on May 6, and that it was relied on from the earliest period of the controversy as a material fact clearly justifying and calling for the action of the English Government in their declaration of neutrality. I hope, after this plain statement of facts, we may hear no more of the charge that the argument derived from the blockade was only an "after-thought."

There is another matter of fact which has been so persistently misrepresented in America that it is proper it should be set right. It has been asserted over and over again that the Confederate States had no cruisers afloat but such as were equipped in English ports, and that our recognition of them as belligerents not only recognized but created their naval force, such as it was. This statement is wholly without foundation. The *Sumter* and *Nashville* were native Southern vessels of war which were cruising on the high seas, and visited our ports with regular commissions at a very early stage in the contest. Besides these, the Confederates had a very powerful navy which defended their own ports, and which was not the less a navy because from motives of prudence it did not think fit to leave the shelter of its forts. Is it to be said that the Russian Government was not entitled to maritime belligerent rights in the Crimean war because its fleets were shut up in Cronstadt and Sebastopol? I should like to hear the American answer to two questions.

1. If the English Government had postponed the proclamation of neutrality, and in the meantime the captain of an English man-of-war had seen the *Sumter* or the *Nashville* overhauling a British merchantman on the high seas, or a Northern cruiser capturing an English vessel at the mouth of Charleston harbor, what was he to have done?

2. If the English Government had acted upon the assumption, which Mr. ADAMS contends they ought to have made—viz., that the proclamation of blockade would not have been put in force, and had consequently forborne to warn the Queen's subjects in their proclamation of neutrality to respect the blockade, what would have become of the innocent English merchantmen which in the usual course of trade would have continued to ply to the blockaded ports? Would or would they not have shared the fate of the *Tropic Queen*?

You justly animadverted on the absurdity of the complaint that a thing which it is not disputed must have been done at some time should have been done too soon. This sort of criticism reminds one of Mr. FOX's censure on Mr. BURKE's conduct with respect to the French Revolution, when he said "BURKE was right, but he was right too soon." I think it would have puzzled Mr. FOX to point out the exact moment at which it would have been for the first time permissible for Mr. BURKE to be right. I am disposed to believe Mr. ADAMS would be equally embarrassed to point out the precise period of the contest at which the proclamation of neutrality would not have been "precipitate and unprecedented." The truth is that in matters of this magnitude those who stand afar off are in a better position to appreciate the true proportion of events than those whose vision is limited by a close proximity or distorted by interest and passion. The calm and indifferent bystander arrives by an earlier and a sounder judgment at a knowledge of that reality which a later experience alone forces on the mind of the heated and blinded partisan. The American Government, not unnaturally incredulous of the enormity of the struggle in which they were engaged, believed that the insurrection would be put down in three months by a levy of 75,000 militia. The English Government more accurately gauged the magnitude of the crisis, and they felt that they could not refuse to recognize that which all the world now admits to have been one of the greatest military contests in which the human race was ever engaged.

We do not taunt them with having been mistaken, nor do we plume ourselves upon having been in the right; but we do protest, in the name of justice and common sense, against being charged with unfriendly conduct, because we were unable to partake in their error.

HISTORICUS.

TEMPLE, Oct. 18.

THE LIBERATED NEGROES.

GEN. BANKS' LOUISIANA SCHEME INDORSED.

From the London Times, Oct. 20.

At this moment one of the most perplexing questions is trying the sagacity and patience of the people and politicians of the United States. That problem which has loomed before them for years and years in the obscurity of distant fear and doubt now throws its dark shadow direct upon them. What are they to do with the liberated negroes—with those 4,000,000 of human beings who have now rid themselves of their inheritance of bondage, and claim the privileges of a freedom which they have but imperfectly conceived in their own minds?

There are two aspects of this question—one relates to its economical, the other and more important to its social bearings. *That the negro population of the South, emancipated from the traditions and the discipline of slavery, should calmly resume as free laborers the cultivation which they followed in the days of bondage, seems to us as little warranted by the suggestions of common sense as by the dictates of experience.* That men whose every want has hitherto been provided for by the watchful and paternal care of others, who have never had to think what to eat or to drink, or wherewithal they should be clothed—who have toiled, slept and awaked at the command of others—for whom food, medicine and raiment have been procured by the agency of others—that these men should, universally or even generally, at once become apt and steady laborers, earning daily wages and expending what they received on their daily wants is, we think, irreconcilable with the ordinary course, not only of negro but of human nature. *We do not therefore believe that, except in rare and peculiar cases, under rare and peculiar conditions, the cultivation of cotton in the Southern States will for years be prosecuted in anything like an equal degree to its former extent.*

But the economical phase of the question, though the most serious one to us, is not the most serious one for the Americans. With them its social and civil aspects are the most momentous. In what relation do they propose to stand to these four millions of negroes? Are they to admit them at once to a free and full participation of all political rights? Are they to make them coheritors of all political privileges, associates in the election of judges, members of Congress, and all State officers? Are they to hold caucuses and conventions in which the negro element shall be coequal and coordinate with the white element? These are difficult questions, and the embarrassment which they cause may excite in us other feelings beside those of contemptuous pity or self-complacent exultation. There is no more difficult problem in the whole sphere of politics than the determination of the conditions which are to regulate the mutual relations of two utterly distinct and dissimilar races living together in one country under one government. We have seen nothing like it in England; at least nothing approaching in degree to that difficulty which oppresses the American mind and taxes American ingenuity. We have seen the same thing in the West Indies and the East Indies, but never on our own shores. The Irish difficulty gives us but a faint notion of this. Let us imagine to ourselves a people far more alien from us in race, type and character than the most Celtic Irish—let us imagine this difference intensified tenfold by the contrast of a color wholly different from any European color, with other physical characteristics equally disagreeable to behold and to describe—let us imagine this race living among us for two or three generations as abject and ignorant slaves, and then suddenly galvanized into freedom. * * * * *

On a review of the whole question, we do not remember to have noticed any wiser and better remedy for the first solution of the difficulty than that which was propounded two years ago by Gen. Banks in Louisiana. This scheme, which was compiled partly from the laws of the French sugar colonies, partly from our vagrant laws, and in part suggested by the special circumstances of the crisis, provided at once for the protection of the newly-freed slaves and for the interests of his former master, now become his employer. It guaranteed food, raiment and definite wages for the laborer, while it exacted from him steady and regular industry and reasonable obedience to his employer. It forbade excess, but exacted a sufficiency of labor. It took the punishment of idle and delinquent laborers out of the hands of the employers, and put it in the hands of the government. In the public interests it interdicted vagrancy, squatting, absence from home or from work beyond certain fixed hours. It imposed, as in the French colonies, the duty of conforming to certain police regulations, such as periodical visits to the police, and reports of the means of living. It took precautions against the danger of crowded and turbulent meetings. *In a word, it regarded the negro as a big infant, whom it was the duty of the State to look after and take care of, while it prevented him from doing any harm to himself or to others.*

This is not a specimen of transcendental policy or sentimental philanthropy. But *it is, we think, a specimen of homely common sense, adapted to a great emergency, and by no means devoid of a just and reasonable humanity.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "JOHN BROWN" SONG.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

While Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL are squabbling about the want of cordiality displayed by their respective countries to one another of late, the vexed question of the popularity of the Yankee nation in England has been settled by those certain indicators of public opinion—the street boys of London. The notion that "Confederate sympathy" ever prevailed in this country is not altogether absurd, perhaps, though it is declared to be so by at least one of the morning papers; nevertheless there is significance in the different reception *now* given to the war-songs of the combatants. It is true that "My Maryland" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag" may still be heard in the absence of unfortunate but spiteful sufferers by the "Cotton Loan;" but the great Federal war-song is the favorite of the *people*—of those who sing in the highways. The somewhat lugubrious refrain—"Glory, glory, hallelujah!"—has excited their admiration to a wonderful degree, and almost threatens to extinguish that hard-worked, exquisite effort of modern minstrelsy—"Slap Bang." The slight flavor of blasphemy which "Old John Brown" contains does not apparently give offence to the popular appetite—rather the contrary effect is observable.

THE FREEMASONS AND THE POPE.

The Freemasons of Lyons have just published a reply to the Pope's allocution against Freemasonry. It is addressed to the "Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion." We extract from it the following passages:

"Such is a faithful analysis of your allocution of Sept. 25. It omits nothing—not even the appeal to the secular arm, and the not very Christian wish to see us crushed for the good of the church. Such an attack would justify a virulent reply. Ours shall be calm; we have the consciousness of the justice of our cause and the probity of our intentions and our acts. Be good enough to hear. In our noble France and in our time nobody is condemned unheard. In Rome, to its shame, it is otherwise. Perhaps you would have cited us to your bar. The law of Freemasonry, of which you are doubtless ignorant, would have replied for us. Its first article is literally as follows: 'Freemasonry, an institution essentially philanthropic, philosophic, and progressive, has for its object the investigation of truth, the study of universal morals, science and art, and the exercise of benevolence.' Its second is this: 'In the high position which it occupies, freemasonry respects the religious faith and the political opinions of each of its members, but it formally prohibits in its assemblies all discussion of religious or political subjects, having for its aim controversy as to the different religious or criticism of the civil authority, and the different forms of government.' Is it necessary for us to explain our symbol? In our opinion liberty is an imprescriptible right which has its absolute limitation in the liberty of others. You call all men brethren, and we need not inform you that egotism is a short-sighted kind of cleverness. A reciprocal affection ought to unite men; they owe one another mutual aid; we remind them that the rights of each have a rigorous equivalent which is called duty. We believe that we possess a sufficiently precise idea of what is just and what is unjust. For us the end never justifies the means. We reckon by thousands our adherents and our lodges. If this sketch of our doctrine is untrue, it will call forth numerous denials. We await the result. 'Why,' say the Free Masons, in conclusion, 'reproach us for holding our meetings with closed doors, when you know the moment we shall possess the liberty of assembling, like that which the churches possess, our doors will be opened, never to be closed again.'

A JOINT-STOCK SCANDAL.

The London *Times* says the committee formed with the concurrence of the directors to investigate the affairs of Messrs. SMITH, J. KNIGHT & Co., have issued their report, which will be submitted at a meeting on the 26th inst. The *Times* says this document is of an extraordinarily discouraging character; that the company was started with a nominal capital of £4,000,000 to take over the contract business of the firm. The report states that the purchase money agreed to be paid was £230,000, £150,000 in cash and bills, and £160,000 in 20,000 shares with £5 paid, and that it does not appear either that any balance-sheet of the firm was ever submitted, or that any valuation was obtained or invertory taken of the plan and effects, and the good will of the contract handed over was worthless, and the contracts, taken as a whole, were not only unremunerative but burdensome. It is at the same time intimated that there have been improper additional payments to Messrs. SMITH and KNIGHT said to amount to £20,747, and that further sums amounting to £72,000 have been privately disbursed; also that two calls on the shares held by Messrs. SMITH and KNIGHT are in arrear. The committee regard the general character of the business with the greatest alarm, and adds that to raise money to meet pressing demands the most important engagements had been made by the issue of promissory notes and debentures. A repetition of such borrowing the committee believe must infallibly lead to utter ruin, and in the end to every solvent shareholder being called on for the full term of his liability of £50 per share. As a set off, however, against this, there is the fact that important contracts undertaken by the company since the formation have been sublet, at a profit to yield, if they can be depended on, about £177,500 over the next three or four years as the works progress.

DEATH OF MR. W. VINCENT WALLACE.

From the Orchestra.

We deeply regret to announce the death of this eminent lyric composer on the evening of Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Chateau de Bagen, Haute Garonne, Pyrenees, whither he had been removed about a month before from Paris-Passy. The medical men present on the sad occasion state the immediate cause of death to have been congestion of the lungs. Mr. WALLACE leaves a widow and two young sons. His brilliant career as an operatic composer will probably receive full notice at another time. His most successful works were "Maritana" and "Lurline." He leaves a posthumous grand opera in four acts behind him, almost complete, entitled "Estrella," founded on a Spanish romance—Mr. WALLACE'S favorite *genre* of operatic subject. The body will be brought to London this week for interment. The deceased gentleman was 53 years of age.

FROM CANADA.

The Orangemen Moving—An Ex-Grand Master Calls Them to Arms to Resist the Fenians.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 4.

An ex-Grand Master of the Orangemen, Mr. GOWAN, has published a manifesto declaring that the Fenians are coming, and calling the Orangemen to arms.

The Orange organ, the *Watchman*, has a leader declaring that it has positive information of a contemplated invasion of the provinces; that there are now six hundred armed men in Toronto; that several members of the government are fraternizing with the Fenians, and that the Premier winks at the contemplated attempt to sever the provinces from British connection.

I witnessed a company of Fenians drilling on a retired street last night.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

News by Journals, by Individuals and by Private Letter.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have been permitted to peruse a private letter from Paso del Norte, Mexico, dated Sept. 16, addressed to a Mexican officer now here, which recites that President JUAREZ was then, at that time, full of hope for the future, and firm in the belief that the time could not be far distant when the French troops would be compelled to evacuate the country, and leave its people to the settlement of their affairs.

We have also in our hands, through the kindness of the same gentleman, a copy of the official journal of the Juarez government, of the date of Sept. 7. It contains the order of President JUAREZ fixing the seat of government at El Paso del Norte, and an official account of the victorious affair of Brig.-Gen. VILLAGRA, commanding the brigade of guards of the supreme authorities of the republic, with the French troops at El Parral, on the 8th of August. The French lost two officers and eighteen men killed, eight wounded and twenty-four taken prisoners.

The Liberal loss, Gen. PEDRO MEOQUI—attacked by two men, one of whom he killed and wounded, but was himself mortally wounded; also a Lieutenant and four soldiers killed and three wounded.

Thanks to the same gentleman we have also the *Estafette*, of the City of Mexico, to the 8th. It says that "the unfortunate affair of San Felipe is confirmed in all its details." It adds that GALVEZ, "the guerrillero," afterward continued his march upon Hilcopec, by way of the hacienda of Ayah. It also urges and advocates, with *La Nacion*, immigration, especially that of the people of the Southern States. It says the Imperial Government offers them these advantages:

1. The introduction, free of duty, of their seeds and instruments of labor, machinery, &c.

2. They may be naturalized at once if they desire it.

3. Lands will be granted at low rates, and even given to them, if they have not the means of purchasing, and their capital is needed to establish them successfully.

4. Exemption from conscription in the military service during the first years.

5. Assistance by the government to colonies, without private capital.

6. Authorization will be given to the colonist to bring with him his negroes, in the quality of free apprentices, engaged by contract for a certain number of years, upon conditions which the government will regard as suited to the age and sex of the apprentice, and fixing the respective rights of proprietor and workman.

All accounts from the City of Mexico, especially private letters, show the whole country to be given up to brigandage and insecurity. All are consuming, none are producing; how must it end?

We had also an interview with Don MANUEL YNCLAN, a commercial gentleman from the Rio Grande, who left Matamoras on the 19th instant.

At that time the city was invested by about 3,500 men, as it was said, commanded by ESCOVEDO and CORTINA. An attack had been made but not a serious one, small arms only being used. The city is completely besieged and all resources are cut off except by way of Brownsville. For five months there has been no trade with the interior. Even the beef they eat comes by way of Brownsville from Texas. It was also reported that Gen. VEGA was investing Tampico.

The Liberals at the Gates of Matamoras—The Foreign Pickets Driven in.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

MATAMORAS, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

I am writing to you amidst the confusion, caused by the approach of the Liberal forces, which are this moment in sight. The whole town is intensely alarmed, and even now, the musketry is plainly heard, with the occasional boom of a cannon.

Escobedo, the redoubtable CORTINAS and CANALES have united their forces, it is said, to the number of 2,500 men, with 12 pieces of cannon. I was interrupted by the ringing of bells and a heavy discharge of musketry, and ascending a tower, witnessed the driving in of the foreign mounted volunteers, who were pursued almost into the town by CORTINAS' men.

For five months there has been a repetition of these scenes. CORTINAS, with forces estimated at from 300 to 500 men, keeps this town so closely blockaded that no one dares to stir an inch beyond the fortifications. We have no communication with Bagdad except by the other side of the river, and none at all with Monterey and the interior. For four months Gen. NICHOLAS DE LA PATELLA, the Imperial Commissary, (Governor,) has vainly tried to go from this city to Monterey, and yesterday left by sea for Vera Cruz, and from thence inland—going to the interior and Monterey rather a long and roundabout journey. I have just heard that Gen. MEJIA has ordered all communication closed with Brownsville. I shall have send to send this by underground railroad.

Night before last Gen. MEJIA ordered that one man should be provided by every household to help and cut down the brushwood which partly surrounded the city, so as to have free scope for his artillery, and before morning the chapparel was all down.

Gen. MEJIA has about 1,700 men, well armed and equipped, and a numerous park of artillery; but I am told he lacks officers and gunners. The fortifications consist of detached forts, which may serve as points of support for the flanks of a line of battle. The native population is decidedly in favor of the Liberals. The only chief who is obnoxious to them being absent in the United States—Gen. J. CARBAJAL.

I believe the forces of the Liberals greatly exaggerated, and hardly believe they will assault the town; but they will probably besiege it closely, and try and starve it into submission, or force the Imperialists to a pitched battle.

We hear the convoy, which has been detained and driven back so often to Monterey, has at last started, with an escort of 1,000 French troops and 800 Imperialists. It brings, according to report, $2,000,000. Nice picking for CORTINA & Co.

Trade is completely dead. Not a wagon dares leave the city, and the distress of the commercial population is great, and will be until the road can be opened to the interior.

Money is scarce, and commands a fabulous interest, sometimes as high as four per cent. a month. Provisions are scarce, but there is little demand.

Yours, &c., A.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 4.

A building, corner of Canal and Traverso streets, owned by the Maine Railroad Company, and used for the storage of freight, was burned this afternoon, with a quantity of hay and two car-loads of potatoes. Loss, $10,000.

The Steamer Fahkee.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Nov. 4.

The steamer *Fahkee* from St. Jago de Cuba, and St. George's, Bermuda, arrived her to-night short of coal, all right. Capt. ELLINGWOOD and crew, of the bark *Eaingwood*, are passengers.

Movements of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Nov. 4.

The Fifth Ohio Cavalry arrived here to-night from North Carolina, en route to Camp Chase to be mustered out.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Biographical Sketch of the Late British Premier.

His Career and Characteristics as a Statesman.

Influence of His Foreign Policy on Great Britain and Other Nations.

From the London Times, Oct. 19.

The fears which for months past the state of Lord PALMERSTON'S health has excited have at length been realized. The great statesman is no more. Many who saw him toward the close of last Parliament, broken and bent by a recent attack of illness, shook their heads and whispered to each other that he could never meet another Parliament. That fear has been quickly and fatally verified. The bulletins we have published will have prepared most persons for the sad news which we have to announce to-day, that Lord PALMERSTON died yesterday morning at 10:45 o'clock.

There was never a statesman who more truly represented England than Lord PALMERSTON. His name is now added to that splendid but very short list of Ministers, from WALPOLE to PITT, and from PIT

to his grand-daughters, stipulated that they should not marry Frenchmen. It gave M. CAPEFIGUE considerable satisfaction that Lord PALMERSTON could only laugh at the remark; it never entered into his head that the statement is quite unfounded, there being no mention of such a condition in the will of Sir W. TEMPLE. Not from Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, however—it was from Sir JOHN TEMPLE, younger brother of the diplomatist, and the same of whom Archbishop SHELDON said: "He has the curse of the Gospel, for all men speak well of him," that Lord PALMERSTON was descended. The first viscount of the name was the grandson of Sir JOHN TEMPLE, and was created a peer in 1722. Little more has to be said of him than this—that his wife was regarded as a perfect model of conjugal affection, her will being quoted with admiration in the *Annual Register*. The second viscount, the father of our great statesman, was grandson of the first, and, like his grandmother, has been regarded as a pattern of conjugal tenderness. The epitaph which he wrote on the death of his first wife is said to be the most pathetic ever penned; and written at a time when our poetry had reached its lowest ebb, when all was artifice and platitude, phrase and frippery, it must be admitted that the lines have a genuine tenderness which it is almost impossible to find in other compositions of the period. To his father, indeed, Lord PALMERSTON owes much of that taste for literature which furnished many a happy illustration to his speeches in Parliament, besides enabling him in his younger days to join with CROKER and PEEL in assailing the Whigs with literary satire. Of his father's lively humor the late Lord PALMERSTON himself gave an amusing illustration in one of those anecdotes with which he, of all men, knew best how to parry the question of political opponents or the entreaties of troublesome deputations. He said that it was his father's habit, in placing wine before his guests, to say, "Here is claret, gentlemen; here is sherry; but I cannot answer for them, I can only give you the word of my wine merchant for them. Here is port, however, for which I can give my own word—it is very good—I made it myself." If he was a bad judge of wine, he was considered a good judge of pictures. He collected in Broadlands a gallery of paintings which, at the beginning of the century, had a high repute, and Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, in bequeathing to his friends the works of his own easel unsold at the time of his death, gave to the Earl of UPPER OSSORY the first choice and to Lord PALMERSTON the second. He enjoyed the gift of his artistic friend ten years, and, dying in 1802, left by his second wife, who did not long survive him, two sons and two daughters. Of these sons, HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, the elder, is the subject of the present sketch; the younger was afterward, known as Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, the British Envoy at the Court of Naples.

Not much is known regarding the early life of HENRY JOHN TEMPLE. He was one of the late flowering plants. Always remarkable for his ability, and generally successful in his undertakings, he rejoiced in a splendid constitution, and had to get rid of a certain excess of animal spirits before his ambition could rise to the level of his powers. There is a long period of some five and forty years—considerably more than the half of a man's life—which Lord PALMERSTON passed in comparative inactivity, and which is a puzzle to the biographer whose idea of the man is derived from the later glories of his career. To account for this anomaly, it has by some of his eulogists been asserted that he was never at heart a Tory, that he was out of his element in the Ministry of LIVERPOOL and CASTLEREAGH, and that he never truly lived until he escaped from the thraldom of Tory ideas and joined the friends of liberality and progress. This theory is quite unfounded. Lord PALMERSTON was at the last what he was at the first. There is no real difference between PALMERSTON Secretary at War, PALMERSTON Foreign Secretary, PALMERSTON Home Secretary, and PALMERSTON Prime Minister. The explanation of his backwardness lies wholly on the surface, and is what we have already indicated. He was never what would be called an ambitious man; and, delighting in society, he found in the pleasures of private life what, together with the cares of his particular office, was sufficient in his hot youth, if not fully to occupy his powers, at all events to employ his time. Whatever he had to do he did well, but it is quite evident in his Parliamentary history that he never cared to go out of his way for work. As Secretary at War for some 20 years, he hardly ever made a speech except on the subject of the army, and then only when he was compelled to do so. As Foreign Secretary for a period little less, he in like manner confined his attention to the business of his own department. At a time when he was the most popular statesman in England, he was content to serve now under his junior, and now under his rival. On the dissolution of the Aberdeen Cabinet he consented to serve even under Lord DERBY, if certain of his colleagues could be induced to follow the same course. It was not until every possible combination had been tried, and every possible Premier had given up the task in despair, that, as a last resource, Lord PALMERSTON was asked to form a government. He at once accepted the position which he had not sought, and filled with dignity to himself and advantage to the country an office which, from his never having grasped at persons who measure men, not according to their deserts, but according to their demands, regarded as beyond his power.

In the little that is known concerning the early life of Lord PALMERSTON there is not much that is remarkable. He received his education at Harrow, at Edinburgh, and at Cambridge. He went to Harrow a little after Lord ABERDEEN, and about the same time as Sir ROBERT PEEL and Lord BYRON. Thence he proceeded to Edinburgh, to enjoy the benefit of DUGALD STEWART'S instruction; and, by the way, it may be noted as something peculiar that he was one of the very few Tories who followed the example of the young Whigs of that generation in sitting at the feet of the great Whig Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. It certainly does not appear that he entered with any enthusiasm into the studies which absorbed every inmate of STEWART'S family; and one might with some show of reason accept it as a proof of this apathy that his name is not to be found among the members of that Speculative Society which was joined by every man of mark in the University, and which, besides Lord Lansdowne, Henry Brougham, Sydney Smith, Francis Jeffrey, Francis Horner, Walter Scott, and Lord John Russell, included Lord Palmerston's own brother, Sir William Temple. But he himself stated about two years ago in one of his speeches, "I passed three years of my youth in studying at the University of Edinburgh, and I will frankly own, without disparagement to any other seat of learning at which I had the fortune to reside, that I enjoyed greater advantages in the acquirement of useful knowledge and sound principles during the three years' residence in Edinburgh than I possessed at any other place." Certainly the influence of STEWART'S training was at a later period apparent in the strong determination expressed by Lord PALMERSTON to maintain those principles of government of which HUSKISSON was the exponent. So long as HUSKISSON remained in the Cabinet he felt certain that these doctrines would be honored; when HUSKISSON was ejected from the Duke of WELLINGTON'S Ministry on purely personal grounds he too seceded, because he had no guarantee, he said, that these doctrines would have the weight to which they were entitled. We may add that it must have been in STEWART'S class-room that a phrase which he often turned to good account in his speeches, and on one memorable occasion with most brilliant effect, first caught his fancy and left upon it an indelible impression—"The fortuitous concourse of atoms." Having been inoculated at Edinburgh, where he remained three years, with these liberal views and this inkling of philosophy, he turned southward again to the University which PITT represented in Parliament, and which was at that time the chief school of thought in England. Almost all his political cotemporaries who took a leading position, whether in the Whig or in the Tory ranks, were Cambridge men. If BYRON, COLERIDGE and WORDSWORTH are to be classed among our greatest poets, it would appear that in other departments than that of politics Cambridge had, at the beginning of the present century, a preeminence over the sister University of Oxford. Lord PALMERSTON, who had in the meantime succeeded to his title through the death of his father, entered at St. John's College in 1803, and worked in good earnest for academical success at a time when it was not usual for a nobleman to present himself for any but an honorary degree.

The TEMPLES were a family predestined to rule. Within the space of fifty years MACAULAY has counted among the sons and grandsons of the Countess TEMPLE alone, and she died in 1752, three First Lords of the Treasury, (GEORGE GRENVILLE, W. PITT and Lord GRENVILLE,) three Secretaries of State, two Keepers of the Privy Seal, and four First Lords of the Admiralty. Although Lord PALMERSTON belonged to a different branch of the TEMPLE family, he too, whose father had been a Lord both of the Admiralty and of the Treasury, looked forward to political life, and in 1806, immediately on the death of PITT, offered himself to the University of Cambridge as a candidate to represent it in Parliament. He was opposed, on this occasion, by Lord HENRY PETTY, who had become Chancellor of the Exchequer in room of the "heaven-born Minister," and who thus came to the election with a weight of ministerial influence which his rival found it vain to withstand. That rival, however, was not to be discouraged. He presented himself again as a candidate in 1807, when he failed of success by only two votes; and in 1811 he tried his fortune a third time, in this case attaining the object of his ambition so unmistakably that he continued to represent the University until, in 1813, he gave mortal offence to his constituents by joining the Whigs. In the meantime, however, he found his way into Parliament, at first through the pocket borough of Bletchingley, and then through the borough of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. Nor was he long in Parliament before he enjoyed the sweets of office. The notorious Ministry of "All the Talents" soon fell to pieces, and, as if in mockery of that splendid coalition, a Ministry succeeded to power headed by a nobleman whose natural incapacity was aided by a natural indolence, and whose indolence was aggravated not only by sickness, but also, to make assurance doubly sure, by continual opiates, under the influence of which he would fall asleep over his papers. Not able to touch animal food, not caring to open his mouth, often found sleeping at his desk, it would be one of the marvels of government that the Duke of PORTLAND contrived to keep a cabinet together for more than a couple of years, were we not too well acquainted with the truth of OXENSTIERN'S commonplace regarding the wisdom of rulers. It was in this singular Ministry, whose great achievement was the Walcheren disaster, that Lord PALMERSTON first entered upon office. He entered on the office which his father had long enjoyed, as a Lord of the Admiralty; and when, on the quarrel of CASTLEREAGH and CANNING on the subject of the Walcheren expedition, the Duke of PORTLAND resigned, and and PERCEVAL was called upon to form a government, Lord PALMERSTON became Secretary at War. A number of writers, in recording this fact, have fallen into the mistake of confounding the Secretary *at* War with the Secretary *for* War, and thence inferring that Lord PALMERSTON, at the early age of five-and-twenty, succeeded Lord CASTLEREAGH as War Minister while we were engaged in the gigantic contest with NAPOLEON. CASTLEREAGH was Colonial Secretary, as such was Secretary for War, and in that double office was succeeded by Lord LIVERPOOL. PALMERSTON succeeded Sir JAMES PULTENEY as Secretary at War, doubtless a very important post, but one which by no means implied a seat in the Cabinet.

For some twenty years, amid all sorts of changes, he held the same appointment. Lord LIVERPOOL succeeded PERCEVAL as Premier—still PALMERSTON held to the War-office. CANNING reigned in the room of Lord LIVERPOOL—still PALMERSTON was found at the War-office. Lord GODERICH assumed the position of CANNING—still PALMERSTON remained at the War-office. The Duke of WELLINGTON displaced Lord GODERICH—still PALMERSTON and the War-office seemed to be inseparable. The secret of this devotion to the one office is partly to be found in the Secretary's want of ambition, but chiefly in his perfect mastery of the business of his office at a time when it was of peculiar importance to his colleagues that it should be well represented in the House of Commons. During the first few years of his appointment he was the financier of the army, while we were engaged in the most costly war on which this country has ever entered, and when it was of the greatest moment that our resources should be turned to the best account. When the war came to an end, the Whigs, who had always been lukewarm in supporting it, joined with the Radicals in their outcry against standing armies and in their demand for retrenchment. As in our time the Manchester school of politicians required that our military establishments should be reduced to their condition in 1835, so, on the conclusion of peace, the refrain of many a debate through many a year of Parliament was that we should reduce our military establishments to their condition in 1792. It was in urging this policy of retrenchment that JOSEPH HUME first signalized himself; and it must be evident that to meet the attacks of such an opponent, Lord PALMERSTON had a still more difficult game to play than when, backed with all the enthusiasm of the nation, he regulated the expenses of an army whose victories continually appealed to the national pride. He fought the battle of the government with consummate skill, and by the accuracy of his information, the readiness of his wit, and the abundance of his good humor, sorely troubled honest JOSEPH HUME, who, compelled to take his seat silenced and discomfited, but neither convinced nor discouraged, would return to the charge on the following night, would read out sum upon sum, and would announce the "tottle of the whole" with all the assurance of a man born with the multiplication table in his head, but only to undergo a renewal of the process at the hands of his adroit adversary. If Lord PALMERSTON was thus successful in parrying the thrusts of his arithmetical opponents, it was in a great measure because he had a good case to defend, and because, being, as HUME termed him, "the alpha and the omega of the War-office," he had imbued that department with his own spirit, introducing order where before there had been only confusion, efficiency where there had been only stagnation, and economy where all had been profusion and waste. On one occasion, in reply to the attack of his indefatigable foe, he had the satisfaction of announcing a miracle which so staggered honest JOSEPH that he refused to believe it. He said that, by a careful supervision of past accounts and calling-up of arrears, he had for the two previous years been able to conduct the enormous business of his office without cost or charge to the country. Poor HUME, who was in those days very unpopular in the House, could not understand it, and insisted that the expenses had been increased; but it was only to see Lord PALMERSTON get up, and hear him, to the enjoyment of his audience, quote in his airiest style the ancient saving that there are but two things over which the immortal gods have no control—past events and arithmetic. Although Mr. HUME refused what the immortal gods are compelled to accept, the announcement of Lord PALMERSTON regarding the management of the War-office is by no means incredible to any one acquainted with the financial position of the various public departments during the early years of the present century. The state of our accounts was disgraceful. When Lord HENRY PETTY was Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1806, he brought forward a bill for the better auditing the public accounts, and on that occasion somewhat startled the House of Commons by the assertion that in some of the offices there had been no audit for more than twenty years, that in all the offices the accounts were more or less in arrear, and apparently without check, and that, taking all together, public money had been expended to the amount of £45,000,000, which had never been accounted for, a sum at that time larger than the national debt. The arrear and confusion, the peculation and the waste, which Lord PALMERSTON found at the War-office, were but a part of this extravagant system. He brought his clear head and his vigorous habit to bear upon it, and succeeded in repelling the attacks of HUME, not less by the fact that he had of his own accord effected the most important reforms in his department than by that art of fence of which he had the most perfect mastery.

Lord PALMERSTON in those days, we have said, rarely opened his month in the House of Commons, unless to propose the army estimates or to answer some question relating to the army. Whatever he did in this way was always remarkable for clearness and brevity, but otherwise his colleagues obtained from him very little assistance in debate. CANNING in vain expressed the wish that he could bring "that three-decker PALMERSTON into action." PALMERSTON held to his post, thought only of the army, and refrained from general discussion so entirely that one of the many names which in his lifetime have been given him was "the silent friend." In his first twenty years of office he probably did not rise to address the House of Commons on any subject beyond his own department more than a dozen times; and, curiously enough, on those rare occasions, it was not to questions of foreign policy, in which as a War Minister it might be supposed that he would be chiefly interested, that his attention was turned. He spoke of the Catholic claims, of the law of copyright, of the game laws, of usury laws, of church extension, of slavery, of electioneering. Only once did he canvass our foreign policy, and that was in the first speech which he delivered in Parliament. The speech was a defence of the celebrated expedition to Copenhagen—an expedition of which the only defence that could be offered to the country was that the result had been most successful, while the information on the strength of which it had been projected could not on any account be divulged. It was a good speech, terse, clear, forcible; and we may remark, as characteristic of Lord PALMERSTON'S first Parliamentary effort, that it was not only devoted to a question of foreign policy, it was also devoted to a defence of official secresy, and it was a following of CANNING'S lead.

This portion of Lord PALMERSTON'S career may be dismissed with the record of two more facts. The first is that on the 8th of April, 1818, as he was mounting the stairs of the Horse Guards, a pistol was fired at him by a half-pay Lieutenant named DAVIES. He was only slightly hurt, the ball striking him above the hip, and causing nothing more serious than a contusion. It was said that had he not turned quickly when passing the corner of the baluster, the bullet might have taken a fatal direction. This would-be assassin was tried, proved to be insane, and confined for life in Bedlam, where he only recently expired. The other fact to which we have alluded is of higher biographical importance, although our information with respect to it is rather general than particular. It is that Lord PALMERSTON joined with CROKER and PEEL in producing that series of satires against the Parliamentary Opposition which was published under the title of the *New Whig Guide*. How much he contributed to this work, which, after all, perhaps, did not do the Whigs any great damage, it is difficult to say; nor are we well informed as to those squibs of his which appeared in the *John Bull*. On the whole, the satire in which the Tories indulged in those days was more remarkable for its personality and bluffness than for either wit or elegance, and very little of it deserves to live. Satire is the great weapon of Opposition, and when a party firmly seated in power resorts to it they are generally driven to extremites, and goaded into anger. In that case they are apt to be unsparing in their abuse, they are inclined to tread on the opponent whom they have managed to trip, and they hope to win by bullying what they lose in fair fight. This is the character of most of those shafts launched by the Tories against the Liberal party; and if we are forced to make such a statement with regard to men of great ability, it is but right to add that much of what is so distasteful to us now was due, not to the corseness of the men, but to the temptations of their position; and that had they changed places with the Whigs, the latter, even with such men as SYDNEY SMITH and THOMAS MOORE among their number, might have been guilty of the same excesses. The Whigs were at a discount in the eyes of the nation; they were therefore compelled to be circumspect; they found it necessary to guard against the imputation of using insolence for invective and personality for logic; they were obliged to rest their cause on its merits, and to attack the government with genuine arguments, and genuine wit; whereas the Tories, rioting in power, were less nice in their choice of missiles, and found it for their interest to show upon some occasions that the sole difference between them and their opponents was one of personalities.

The turning point in Lord PALMERSTON'S career was now fast approaching; Hitherto he had been a member of the government only in a subordinate capacity; he had never been a member of the Cabinet. Lord LIVERPOOL'S Ministry was in its later years divided into two sections, the principal point of difference being elicited by the claims of the Catholics to emancipation. At the head of the one section was CANNING, and he had followers in Mr. ROBINSON (Lord GODERICH,) in Huskisson, in Sir JOHN COPLEY, and in Lord PALMERSTON. At the head of the other section was the Premier himself, while among those who sided with him were Lord ELDON, the Duke of WELLINGTON and Mr. PEEL. CANNING, it is well known, was the advocate of Catholic Emancipation—therefore, up to a certain limit, of Constitutional Reform; while, on the other hand, PEEL bore the standard of commercial and juridical reform. The CANNING party fully accepted the PEEL reforms, but the PEEL party had the utmost horror of any attempt to meddle with the Constitution, and were determined to stop the way. Therefore, when Lord LIVERPOOL was struck down by paralysis, and when CANNING, as the most popular man in the Cabinet, was requested to form a Ministry, his colleagues, who were opposed to the very small measure of constitutional reform implied in Catholic Emancipation, refused to stand by him, and he was compelled to look for aid in the first place from the subordinates of the government, among whom was PALMERSTON, and in the second place from the more moderate Whigs, among whom were Lord LANSDOWNE and W. LAMB, afterwards Lord MELBOURNE. It was under these difficult circumstances which forced CANNING to the dubious expedient of a coalition, that Lord PALMERSTON was called to the Cabinet and put upon his mettle. Unfortunately, the Coalition Ministry of 1827 shared the fate of all coalitions, and after it had put CANNING to death, and GODERICH, his successor, to his wits' end, it went the way of all flesh. It served its purpose, however, in preparing the way for a new race of Ministers, of whom by far the most remarkable was Lord PALMERSTON. Of all the Tory Ministers who on this occasion coalesced with the Whigs he was attached to his party by the fewest number of ties, and was drawn to his political opponents by the greatest number. He was ripe for a quarrel with the men who had hunted his friend CANNING to death, and he was ripe for a union with the men who had been his own companions at college and sat with him at the feet of the eloquent professor of Whigism. At first, however, his junction with the Whigs was not such as to preclude, when the Coalition fell to pieces, an acceptance of office under the Duke of Wellington, whose government was pledged to oppose Reform. In the Duke's Cabinet the Canningites found that they occupied by no means so high a place as in the previous government; but it was less on personal grounds than on grounds of principle that Lord PALMERSTON felt the necessity of seceding from it; and it may be worth while to trace the steps by which he was led finally to change sides.

The Canningites agreed with the Whigs in their desire to emancipate Dissenters, both Catholic and Protestant; but they agreed with the Tories in their opposition to Parliamentary Reform. It was the opinion of HUSKISSON and PALMERSTON, that by mitigating the more palpable abuses—by, for example, giving a member to Manchester—it might be possible to stave off a more radical measure of reform. "I am anxious," said the latter, "to express my desire that the franchise should be extended to a great town, not because I am a friend to reform in principle, but because I am its decided enemy. I think that extending the franchise to large towns is the only mode in which the House can avoid the adoption at some time or other of a general plan of Reform." Therefore, when East Setford and Penryn were to be disfranchised, and the opposition proposed that the power of electing members should be transferred to Manchester and Birmingham, it so happened that by a curious shuffling of the question at issue HUSKISSON and PALMERSTON found themselves in the division, lobby voting against the government of which they were members. The real point of difference between themselves and the government was quite unimportant, since they were all agreed on the Tory side of the House to give to a large town—Birmingham was the favorite—the franchise which had been taken from one of the corrupt burroughs, and to give that which was taken from the other to the neighboring hundred. But in the particular division to which we refer, Mr. HUSKISSON and the Canningites, as fate would have it, were found voting the franchise of East Retford to Manchester, while their colleagues were voting it to the hundred in which the borough was situate. Poor HUSKISSON, with considerable ability and the best possible intentions, was, all his life, a bungler. He was always in difficulties through his clumsiness, which was physical as well as moral. He was always stumbling over chairs, tripping against ropes as he landed from steamboats, breaking his shins upon stones, until at last he was knocked down and killed outright by the first railway train. On the present occasion he sent in his resignation and didn't send it in, explained and tried to retreat without retracting. "There is no mistake, there can be no mistake, there shall be no mistake," said the Duke, in his most oracular style. PALMERSTON and some others followed HUSKISSON, and it will be observed that they had the credit of retiring from the Ministry as the advocates of a certain measure of Reform. When afterward PALMERSTON became the member of a Whig Cabinet pledged to Reform, he would say this in his defence, that he had been anxious to avoid a Radical measure by the application of partical remedies, but that the time had long passed for piecemeal legislation, and that nothing less than sweeping changes would satisfy the country.

To sit in the House of Commons no longer as a Minister was a novelty for Lord PALMERSTON. It was also a novelty that he now turned his attention especially to foreign politics. How came this about? The care of foreign politics devolved upon him as the ablest of CANNING'S disciples. Upon him the mantle of the master fell. Add to this, that among the eventualities to be foreseen was the chance of his one day taking a seat in a Whig Cabinet. Which of the great offices of State could he hold in that Cabinet with most satisfaction to himself and to his colleagues? Evidently the post in which he should find himself most enjoying the sympathy of the party would be the Foreign Secretaryship. The Whigs were always enthusiastic in praise of CANNING'S foreign policy, and they would back PALMERSTON as the successor of CANNING. In quitting the Tory ranks, however, he was not all at once committed to the Whigs. The Duke of WELLINGTON tried to win him back to the Cabinet, but although he might conscientiously, and even triumphantly, have joined it when its leading members came round to his opinions on Catholic Emancipation, the position of the Government was so unsatisfactory that he deemed it better to maintain his independence. It was in this independent character that he made two very able speeches—the first (June 1, 1829,) on our foreign relations generally; the second, (March 10, 1830,) on the affairs of Portugal in particular—which at once marked him out as the exponent of a liberal foreign policy. Before the year in which the latter speech was delivered had expired, the Whigs, with Lord GREY at their head, found themselves unexpectedly in power, and to whom should the seals of the Foreign office be intrusted but to Lord PALMERSTON? He stepped into the post as unquestionably the right man in the right place, and during that 10 years' run of power which the Reform bill gave to the Whigs, he stood forth as the most brilliant member of the Cabinet, the man of men, the Minister of Ministers, the type and the glory of England. No English Minister ever attained to more world-wide fame than he acquired in those and subsequent years of office. All over the globe his name was invoked as the symbol of English generosity and English omnipotence. The Bedouin of the Desert recognized in PALMERSTON Pasha a being whom Allah had endowed with more than mortal power. The negro on the Guinea coast knew that PALMERSTON was his friend, and worked day and night against slavery. Brown in the backwoods of America, or in the gardens of Siam, felt that he had an infallible safegard if he had PALMERSTON'S pasport to show. PALMERSTON, it was imagined, would move the whole force of the British Empire in order that this Brown—*Civis Romanius*—might not be defrauded of his Worcester sauce amid the ice of Siberia, or of his pale ale on the mountains of the Moon. He could do anything, and he would do everything. Nothing great was accomplished without being attributed to him. He was supposed to have his pockets full of constitutions, to have a voice in half the Cabinets of Europe, to have monarchs past reckoning under his thumb. He humbled the Shah, he patronized the Sultan, he abolished the Mogul, he conquered the Brother of the Sun, he opened to the world the empire which had been walled round for centuries by impregnable barriers, he defied the Czar, and the Emperor of the French felt safe when he received the assurances of the brilliant Foreign Secretary.

The foreign policy of Lord PALMERSTON has given rise to much controversy. Many a fierce debate has it kindled in both Houses of Parliament. Its author was said to be the firebrand of Europe, the destroyer of peace, a luckless lucifer match, the plague of the world, the Jonah of England, which was always in a storm when he was in the Cabinet. The question has been so stirred by political passions, and has been whipt into such a froth by the eloquence of interminable discussions, that there are very few of us indeed who know what is the real point at issue. And the perplexity is heightened by the fact that, after twenty years of opposition to his policy, Lord ABERDEEN, his great rival, coalesced with him in 1853, and defended the coalition with the memorable statement "though there may have been differences in the execution, according to the different hands intrusted with the direction of affairs, the principles of the foreign policy of the country have for the last thirty years been the same." The cardinal doctrine of our foreign policy in those years was, as it is now, the principle of non-interferenee. There was not one of our statesmen who did not give his adhesion to th s principle; and where, then, it may be asked, was the ground of dispute? In order to understand this fully from Lord PALMERSTON'S point of view, we must grasp his ruling idea in politics. If anybody will take the trouble to read his speeches from beginning to end, he will be struck with the prevalence of one great idea running through them all like a thread of gold, and serving as a clue to every inconsistency. He saw in public opinion a force and a meaning which no statesman before him had realized, and which PEEL only of his cotemporaries acknowledged with anything like the same clearness. On two great occasions, PEEL sacrificed to public opinion. But all through his political life, Lord PALMERSTON bowed to this deity, recognized its power, and used it as he could. He saw that opinion often creates a right where no right previously existed—that it not seldom makes good evil, and evil good. It has this peculiarity, too, that, exerting an enormous power, it acts informally, beyond control and beyond rebuke. All the armies in the world cannot put down an opinion, which is a silent influence that remains even when the holder of the opinion is down in the dust. We may compel our neighbors to change their tactics, but we cannot compel them to alter their estimate of us; we cannot even quarrel with them for thinking as they do. We must submit to opinion, and though there are men who do not care for what other people say, yet those in whom the social instinct is strong are powerfully moved by it. The sociable nature of Lord PALMERSTON felt this deeply. The force of public opinion was a great fact, and he raised it into a great doctrine. Opinions in his view were more than opinions—they were deeds—they were title-deeds. All through his speeches we find him insisting on opinion as the source of political power, a moral influence which survives every physical force, and which, although more formidable than armies, we can bring into action without danger of hostilities. People said—"What is the use of his expressing sympathy for oppressed nationalities when he declines to fight for his opinions? He is a sham; he has only words to offer; he says one thing and does another; his talk is in favor of liberty, but his inaction is in favor of tyranny." Lord PALMERSTON, in effect, said—"No, our principle is non-interference with foreign governments; we have no right to appeal to the arbitrament of the sword; it is no business of ours to dictate to others. But we cannot help having our opinions; I express mine frankly; let it go for what it is worth; I believe that the opinion of an English Minister is worth something—is more than words, and, giving my voice to the side of freedom and justice, I leave the despots to their own intelligence, to conscience, and to God."

And while thus, on the one hand, he was attacked by those who saw an inconsistency between his words and his work, and who wished him not only to sympathize with freedom, but also to undertake a crusade in behalf of it, he was attacked, on the other hand, by those who, like Lord ABERDEEN and Sir ROBERT PEEL, agreed in the policy of non-interference, but thought that he was not consistent, that he was not honest in carrying out that policy, since he did not abstain from the expression of opinion as well as from the declaration of war. The expression of opinion, the offer of advice, they said, is in effect dictation and interference. There is no middle course. We have no right to interfere with the domestic affairs of other countries unless some clear and undeniable necessity arises from circumstances affecting the interests of our own country, and the attitude of non-interference is that of interested, it may be, but silent spectators. "It is my firm belief," said PEEL, in the last speesh which he delivered, "that you will not advance the cause of Constitutional Government by attempting to dictate to other nations. If you do, your intentions will be mistaken, you will rouse feelings upon which you do not calculate, you will invite opposition to government; and beware that the time does not arrive when, frightened by your own interference, you withdraw your countenance from those whom you have excited, and leave upon their minds the bitter recollection that you have betrayed them. If you succeed, I doubt whether or no the institutions that take root under your patronage will be lasting. Constitutional liberty will be best worked out by those who aspire to freedom by their efforts. You will only overload it by your help." It was in this speech, delivered the day before he fell from his horse, that Sir ROBERT PEEL, in spite of so emphatic a condemnation of Lord PALMERSTON'S policy, passed upon him, or rather upon the speech in which Lord PALMERSTON defended his policy, the cordial eulogium—"We are all proud of the man who delivered it." The House of Commons, by a majority of 46, pronounced against Sir ROBERT PEEL, and in favor of the foreign policy which he condemned.

Lord PALMERSTON insisted upon it that there is a middle course between interference and absolute silence. We are not stocks and stones—our non-interference is not that of lifeless blocks. Let the foreign States have the liberty of acting, but we surely have the liberty of thinking. If it is criminal to have our opinions, it is the crime of possessing intelligence; if it is criminal to express our opinions, it is the crime of possessing freedom. We cannot help having our opinions, and we should despise ourselves were we to conceal them. An English Minister has no right to dictate to foreign States, but it is very hard, indeed, if he alone is to be tongue-tied—if he alone is to see no difference between right and wrong, if he alone is to express no sympathy with suffering and no dissatisfaction with wrong. Besides which, it may well be asked whether non-interference, in the extreme sense of the word, be a possible thing. We know that silence may be eloquent, and that, as the world is constituted a sympathetic world, to hold our peace and to restrain our sympathies may, to all appearance, be the condonation of tyranny and the casting of our influence into the scale of the oppressor. In point of fact, Lord ABERDEEN, who carried out the policy of non-interference in the most determined manner, obtained thereby the reputation of being partial to the continental despotisms, and of looking with an evil eye upon the struggling liberties of Europe. Being one of the most liberal-minded men in England, he, by reason of his liberality—we mean, by reason of his strict adherence to the principle of non-interference—gave the whole weight of his influence to the despotic governments of the Continent, and withdrew his countenance entirely from the popular cause. In that first great speech on our foreign relations which Lord PALMERSTON delivered, (June 11, 1829,) in opposition, and which marked him out as the future Foreign Secretary, he laid down principles which afford the key to his subsequent conduct in office. "There are two great parties in Europe," he said; "*one which endeavors to bear sway by the force of public opinion*, another which endeavors to bear sway by the force of physical control; and the judgment, almost unanimous, of Europe assigns the latter as the present connection of England. The principle on which the system of this party is founded is, in my view, fundamentally erroneous. *There is in nature no moving power but mind; all else is passive and inert. In human affairs this power is opinion, in political affairs it is public opinion; and he who can grasp the power with it will subdue the fleshy arm of physical strength and compel it to work out his purpose.*" This was the weapon of weapons; Lord PALMERSTON had faith in its power; he believed also in the right of every man to have this weapon at his side and to use it as he could. If any statesman refused to arm himself with this power, he had but one other weapon to depend upon—he ranged himself definitely with those who had but the one resource of brute power, the one baptism of blood and fire.

These are the principles of foreign policy which were discussed through twenty long years, while Lords ABERDEEN and PALMERSTON were rivals. If interest will lead us to side more frequently with Lord ABERDEEN, every generous feeling will incline us to take the side of Lord PALMERSTON; although in the long run there is perhaps not much difference between these statesmen. At all events, from the general statement which we have thus given, the reader will be able to determine for himself how far the floods of eloquence that have been exhausted in endless debates on this question are important or unimportant; and we save ourselves the trouble of going over the history of Lord PALMERSTON'S foreign policy in detail. It will be enough if we state some of the results, and foremost among these must be mentioned the establishment of Belgium as an independent kingdom with free institutions. We who now behold in Belgium a State which knows how to unite liberty with order, and which preserves its dignity in spite of limited means, are apt to forget in the midst of so much prosperity and quiet what anxiety the establishment of this little kingdom gave to the ministers who had to conduct the negotiations, what interminable discussions in the legislative assemblies, what hosts of prophecies, what odious taunts, what wagon-loads of dispatches it called into being. Lord PALMERSTON came in for a good share of the abuse. His "little experimental Monarchy" was a never-failng subject of jest. Through himself and TALLEYRAND the negotiations were principally conducted; and if the caricatures of "H. B." may be taken as a faithful index of the popular opinion, we should leap to the conclusion that our Foreign Secretary was a mere tool in the hands of his wily adversary. He was pictured as a blind man led by a French poodle to a precipice; again as a blind man carrying a lame one who points the way; as a fly listening to the blandishments of the spider; as a cat held by a monkey, after the manner of LANDSEER'S picture, in which the monkey makes use of the cat's-paw to get the chesnuts out of the fire. The caricatures were amazingly clever, and TALLEYRAND had such a reputation for cunning and success that people were ready to believe anything to his glory, and to the disadvantage of a younger adept who ventured to cope with him. If we may judge, however, by the facts, we do not see how Lord PALMERSTON could have acted differently; and if we may judge from results, it does not appear that France has gained anything by the transaction, while Europe has the advantage of possessing one more State which presents a favorable example of constitutional government. It may be added that TALLEYRAND himself gave his opinion of Lord PALMERSTON in the phrase, "*C'est un homme qui n'a pas le talent du raisonnement*,"—which really means that he found his opponent proof against all his arguments and not to be deceived by all his talk.

But the establishment of what has been termed the Quadruple Alliance was still more fiercely canvassed. This was a treaty of alliance negotiated by Lord PALMERSTON between England, France, Spain and Portugal; and the object of it was the defence of the existing monarchies in the Peninsula, that of Donna ISABELLA in Spain and that of Donna MARIA in Portugal, against all attempts to displace them. Don CARLOS laid claim to the Spanish throne, and Don MIGUEL to the Portuguese. Their claims were really false, but, beside the weakness of their titles, they were obnoxious to the English statesman on account of their antipathy to constitutional government. The claims of the two Queens to their respective crowns were asserted by the Liberal Cabinets at Paris and London, and for the preservation of their rights the Quadruple Alliance was established. More than this, Lord PALMERSTON placed certain English forces at the disposal of the Peninsular Governments, and, consequently, engaged an armed as well as moral interference in the affairs of two foreign States. Here was an opening for the enemy. Lord ABERDEEN objected entirely to the Palmerstonian policy, and pertinently asked how the Foreign Secretary could work out the Quadruple Treaty, supposing—what was not at all unlikely—that Don CARLOS should make his way to Madrid, should seize upon the throne, and should expel his niece from the country? What right had we to interfere in such a case? What business was it of ours to impose a sovereign upon a foreign State? What voice had we in the election of a Peninsular potentate? The logic of debate evidently belonged to Lord ABERDEEN, but Lord PALMERSTON had the still more convincing logic of success. He violated the principle of neutrality; but the principle never could be absolute; the violation was necessary, and it proved to be beneficial. In defending his policy, long afterward, in that great speech which he delivered in the Don Pacifico debate, Lord PALMERSTON observed: "As long as England is England, as long as the English people are animated by the feelings, and spirit, and opinions which they possess, you may knock down twenty Foreign Ministers one after another; but, depend upon it, none will keep the place who does not act upon the same principles."

The most brilliant of Lord PALMERSTON'S exploits, however, during the first period of his Foreign Secretaryship was an armed interference to prevent the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. It is well known that MEHEMET ALI, from being the mere vassal of the Grand Seignior, had, by his great ability, raised himself as Pasha of Egypt into a position of real, though not nominal independence. Not content, however, with the Pashalic of Egypt, he wished to add to it Syria, and, with the assistance of his son IBRAHIM, proceeded to carry out his plans. Turkey, which had, from its weakness, been for many years an object of anxiety to European statesmen, was apparently in a very critical position. It had practically lost Egypt, and it was now to lose another great province. The beginning of the end seemed to have come, as more than a dozen years later it seemed to have come again, when the Emperor NICHOLAS proposed that the European Powers should dispose of the sick man's effects. Lord PALMERSTON determined to avert this catastrophe if it were possible, and he made the utmost efforts to draw the great Powers into a league for the preservation of the Ottoman Empire in its integrity. THIERS at that time held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in Paris, and, probably from some lingering sympathy with the Napoleonic designs on Egypt, kept aloof from the movement while he continued to play with it. The results of all M. THIERS'S objections and doubts and dispatches, however, was that MEHEMET ALI was gaining time; he was planting himself firmly in Syria, and the object for which the league was started was slipping from their grasp. Lord PALMERSTON saw through this Fabian policy, and sat to work to counteract it. A treaty was suddenly signed by England, Austria, and Turkey, on the strength of which a fleet was sent to the Syrian coast with orders to cooperate in driving the Egyptian troops out of the country. The squadron was principally composed of English ships, and was under the command of Sir ROBERT STOPFORD, with Sir CHARLES NAPIER as second in command. In a very short time the intruders were driven from every position which they held in Syria, with the exception of the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre; and the defences of this town were so very strong that the Admiral declined the responsibility of an attack upon it. Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S plans for its reduction, however, were forwarded to Lord PALMERSTON, who, at once accepting the responsibility, took the unusual course of giving orders to Sir ROBERT STOPFORD for the attack in accordance with the views of his second in command. Who does not know the rest? The fortress, which had defied NAPOLEON, was taken in the most brilliant style, and MEHEMET ALI was finally driven from the country and compelled to give up his claims.

The rapidity with which the exploit was conceived and executed, the daring of the attempt, and the magnitude of the result gave a lustre to the reputation of Lord PALMERSTON, and rendered him at once the most popular statesman in England. The energy and skill which he displayed on this and other occasions were really marvelous, and we can have little idea of it unless we remember at the same time the precarious condition of the government to which he belonged. With a straggling party, which barely contrived to present the appearance of a majority, Lord MELBOURNE'S Administration was by its weakness forced into inaction and the

soon bore their fruit. In December, 1851, he was forced to resign, because of his own authority he had pronounced in favor of LOUIS NAPOLEON when he assumed the Dictatorship of France. It had been arranged that no important step in our foreign affairs should be taken without the assent of the whole Cabinet as well as of the Queen, and Lord PALMERSTON had—perhaps without knowing it—violated this arrangement, which was a restriction upon his powers. Lord JOHN'S Cabinet, however, did not long survive the dismissal of the Foreign Secretary, who quietly kicked it over on a militia bill. Lord DERBY'S government succeeded, when, strangely enough, the Premier offered to Lord PALMERSTON that very post in the Foreign-office from which he had been dismissed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and for his conduct in which the House of Lords had, at the instigation of Lord DERBY, passed a vote of censure. Lord PALMERSTON declined the offer, chiefly on account of the equivocal position which the Tory party maintained on the subject of free trade; and the consequence was that the Derby Ministry only held office until the more liberal statesmen could compose their differences and make up an alliance. An alliance was soon formed under the auspices of Lord ABERDEEN, who entered upon office at the head of the strongest Cabinet which has ever controlled the destinies of England. Lord PALMERSTON consented to serve in the Home-office under his old rival, while to propitiate the Whigs, Lord CLARENDON was placed in the Foreign-office. The Russian war was the leading incident of this coalition. It broke down in consequence of those Crimean disasters which introduced an element of strife between the Conservatives and Liberal sections of the Ministry. In the meantime Lord PALMERSTON was plodding at the Home-office as if there were no such thing as foreign politics, and as if smoke nuisances and sewer nuisances were the only great themes of Ministerial anxiety. He dilated upon manure, and informed the world that dirt was only "a good thing in the wrong place;" he discussed the subject of the cholera, and informed the English public that cleanliness is a more certain preventive than prayer. In this last piece of administration it was wittily said that the Foreign Secretary peeped out—he treated Providence as a foreign Power. There were not a few who, in those days, wished that he were indeed Foreign Secretary; that he occupied a post which would bring more directly under his control the real work of the Aberdeen Cabinet, either the conduct of our negotiations for peace or the conduct of our military operations; and when he succeeded Lord ABERDEEN as Prime Minister, he more than justified the public expectation by the vigor which he threw into the war and the tact with which he concluded a peace.

It was certainly a proud day for him when, in answer to the long series of attacks upon him, he was elevated to the highest office in the State, as the only man able and ready to carry out that very policy of a war with Russia and an alliance with the French Emperor, which had been the source of misunderstandings innumerable and recriminations without end. It showed also immense courage on his part that he was willing to undertake this arduous task with the assistance of a Cabinet with Lord BROUGHAM is said to have characterized as "a staff of eleventh-rate men." He was feebly supported both in administration and in debate; and the effects soon became visible in little incidents which do not come before the public, but which in the under-currents of the Legislature tell with great force on the credit of a government. The weakness of some of his colleagues compelled them into occasional discourtesies, which were nothing more than the natural refuge of incapacity, but which left a bad impression on political opponents and wavering allies; and the Prime Minister had so much to do to cover the deficiencies of his Cabinet that he was known to have given offence to certain of the Liberals by the assumed airiness of his manner and the levity of his answers to serious questions, while others reported, to his discredit, that he, the kind of heart and light of soul—he who had not one particle of bitterness in his nature—he who had been notorious for his good humor under the most trying circumstances—he who had won the hearts of the country gentlemen by refusing to side with the rest of the Liberal party in demanding from them a humiliating confession of the advantages of free trade, had, on one occasion, lost his temper and spoke angrily. The House of Commons was slipping from his grasp, and on the Chinese question he lost his majority. Nor did he recover it without an appeal to the country, from which he received the most enthusiastic support. He returned to Parliament with an enormous increase of power, and it seemed that, spite of the feebleness of his coadjutors, his term of office would be coincident with his life. Unfortunately, the same series of causes which deprived him of his majority in the previous Parliament gradually tended to deprive him of his majority in that which had been newly summoned. On a mere question of form the vote went against him. It is useless to say that there was anything really offensive to the country in his conduct to the French Emperor. The Tories voted in favor of his policy one day and against it the next. When they succeeded to power they but carried out the Palmerstonian policy. There was no real difference between Lords DERBY and PALMERSTON on this question. A slight informality in the mode of conducting our foreign correspondence was seized as a fit opportunity for the annoyance of the government, and the annoyance proceeded to the extent of placing Lord PALMERSTON in a minority. A minority in a Parliament summoned to support himself was a serious matter, and he instantly resigned.

Lord DERBY, who ruled in his stead, did not long enjoy power. In about a year, the whole of the Liberal party combined, agreed to sink their differences, and to cope with the Tories for victory. By a small majority they won, and Lord PALMERSTON was installed in office. If, however, one inquires why the Whigs again came in, it would be difficult to show any reason, save that of personal confidence in their chief. Nominally, Lord DERBY'S cabinet was ousted because it was not sufficiently reforming, and because its foreign policy was not safe. But the new government failed to carry a reform bill, and the new Secretary for Foreign Affairs distinctly declared, after he had got into office, that his policy did not differ from Lord MALMESBURY'S. As far as we can see, the change of government is to be explained only in one way. The Italian war broke out; there was an uneasy feeling in the country; and politicians of every shade wished to see the reins of government in the hands of the most able, the most popular and the most experienced statesman in the land. So Lord PALMERSTON was again raised to the chief office in the State. His government carried us through the danger of the Italian war, united us through the treaty of commerce in a closer alliance with France, carried out reform in India that led to its comparative prosperity, remodeled our bankruptcy law and our educational system, and steered through the difficulties raised by the American war and by the Polish rebellion. Amid these and other perplexities, which are so recent that they will be in everybody's recollection, it was constantly apparent that nothing but the personal popularity and adroitness of Lord PALMERSTON saved the government from going to wreck in the House of Commons. While he sat on the Treasury Bench everything went on smoothly. Whenever an attack of gout compelled him for an instant to leave the guidance of the House of Commons, even to such an accomplished orator as Mr. GLADSTONE, defeat and disaster were the consequence. Again and again the government were saved from ruin only by the marvelous popularity and address of its chief, who has been Prime Minister for a greater number of years than any man in this century, with the exception of Lord LIVERPOOL.

Nor was it merely his fame, his dexterity, and his good humor that thus succeeded; he worked hard for success even in extreme old age. As a young man he did less than his friends expected of him; as an old one he did far more. It was amazing to see how he could sit out the whole House of Commons in its longest sittings. At 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning he was the freshest and liveliest man there, ready with his joke or a clever explanation to appease the irratibility of a worn assembly. Besides the toil of debate and incessant watching in the House of Commons, his office work was enormous. His dispatches, all written in that fine bold hand which he desired to engraft upon the Foreign-office, are innumerable. His minutes upon every conceivable subject of interest in the last fifty years would fill many volumes, and it is to be hoped that some of them will be published. Moreover, in private, he was always ready to write for the information of his friends, and he always wrote well. We may add, in a parenthesis, that generally he wrote standing. To get through this immense amount of work he lived during the session what most men would regard as an unwholesome life. Four days a week, when the House sat at night, he dined at 3 o'clock; on other days at 8:30. When his dinner was late he took no lunch; when it was early he seldom took any supper. While young men went off from a debate to enjoy a comfortable meal, he sat on the Treasury Bench all night, and never budged from it except to get a cup of tea in the tea-room, where he liked a gossip with whoever was there. For, with all his official labors, he kept his hold on society and enjoyed life like a youth. Lord PALMERSTON—and in this Lady PALMERSTON resembles him—was in his very nature genial and social. They loved society—not necessarily their own society, but all men and women. In the country, as in town, their hospitality was unbounded. A large family circle continually gathered about them, reinforced by whoever was remarkable for political or literary or artistic eminence, for sport, for travel, for military and naval exploits. All were welcome, and all found in both host and hostess a sympathizing audience. Yet they were never rich until latterly, and even at last their means were as nothing when compared with the opulence of many who never open their doors except to the members of a coterie. All this was the result of a prodigious vitality. Any doubts on that score might be settled by seeing Lord PALMERSTON at a public dinner—he sat down to it with the zest of an Eton boy: or by seeing him on horseback—when nearly an octogenarian he would ride some fifteen miles to cover and think nothing of it. His mind never lost its interest in whatever was new. He was as keen as any young man about the coming Derby, and would rather have won it than gained any political triumph. These things are worth mentioning, for they are elements of political success. Great as PITT was, he was said to having lost much through deficient sociability. Lord PALMERSTON lost nothing in this way, but gained a great deal. He owed, indeed, so much to his social tact, that superficial observers have seen in it the whole secret of his power. There is no mistake more common than this. A dark and heavy writer is supposed to be profound; a pompous and reserved statesman gets the credit of wisdom. A clear writer is regarded as shallow, and a light-hearted statesman is said to have nothing in him. We, however, who breathe a religion the Founder of which was set at naught for His social habit, because He came eating and drinking, may learn not to think the less of a statesman because of his geniality, his ready jest, and his open house.

About Oil.

Some new and not unimportant developments have taken place in the Western Pennsylvania oil regions the present year. Perhaps we should say *changes*, rather than developments, for it is very certain that quite as many productive wells of the olden time are ceasing to yield oil enough to pay expenses, as there are of new ones to take their places. If there be one fixed principle discoverable in that region of unfixedness, it is that all the fountains of petroleum in the course of time become either dry, or so nearly dry that they can no longer be profitably operated. For how long or how short a period the yield may continue productive is purely conjectural until experience has set its seal to the fact; but, as a general rule, two years may be set down as a liberal allowance. Of all the great flowing wells which were opened during the excitement of 1861, not more than three or four are paying expenses at this moment; and the yield of even these (now pumped) has materially diminished.

Thus on Oil Creek, the famous well opened in 1859 has long been "as dry as a whistle," together with all or nearly all in its immediate neighborhood. On the celebrated Watson Flats, near Titusville, the Grant and the old Continental, which were bleeding profusely last Winter, have ceased to produce oil. Lower down the creek, the Noble and Delamater, the Philips, the Empire, and a dozen of such celebrities, have long since retired into utter obscurity; the Jersey, and even the Coquette, which stood at the top of the heap last Winter and Spring, yielding from 400 to 500 barrels daily, have both ceased to be profitable. Interests in the latter were sold at one time for sums which amounted to above a million and a quarter for the entire property! The withdrawing of the tubes from an adjoining well is said to have annihilated that whole value in a single instant! Of all the older springs which enriched individuals and whole neighborhoods, the Economy wells on the Alleghany River alone survive.

Before the great floods of last March, three-fourths of all those in the Pennsylvania oil regions had ceased to be profitable, yielding four or more barrels of oil daily as an average. That event sent up the proportion to nine out of ten, up to which figure it unquestionably still remains, the ratio of deaths equaling that of births.

Pithole Creek is a tributary which enters the Alleghany River about eight miles above Oil City, and from the same direction (northwest) by which Oil Creek seeks an outlet to that river. The two run on nearly parallel courses. It is an insignificant stream, drying up in Summer, and at best of "mill" proportions. Its entire length is scarcely twelve miles, forking into two nearly midway in its course, one branch being known as Big and the other as Little Pithole. Like all the waters of that country, it arises in a high table land, from which it descends about 400 feet to its mouth, having scooped out for itself a bed in the soft shales and sandstones which abound there.

The principal works now are on the Holmden farm, about six miles from the creek's mouth, and 200 feet above the level of the Alleghany. On this account, most of the productive wells have had to be sunk from 600 to 750 feet to reach "the third sand rock," as against 500 or 550 on Oil Creek. The first well ("United States") was struck in or about the month of January last, and in April was yielding 225 barrels per day. By a natural law, the cause of which is not yet clearly understood, the production of most wells increases during the Spring and Summer months, falling off heavily as Winter approaches. Hence it has been reported, probably with truth, that the "United States" has since increased very largely; though we regard the story of its having gone up to 900 or 1,000 barrels per diem as of decidedly petrolean character.

Since then a large number of wells have been opened in that neighborhood with varied success; still there can be no doubt that Pithole is now by far the best oil territory in that section of country. Its daily aggregate yield is estimated at four thousand barrels. A full fledged city has grown on and around that enriching locality; a railroad is in process of construction from Oil City to the mouth of Pithole Creek, and another up the valley to Pithole City. Both will be opened the present season, affording needed economy to shippers and exemption from horrid drudgery to the poor horses and mules. Beside these improvements, there are plank-roads in progress from Pithole City to Shaffer's, to Miller's, and even to Titusville. Extensive lines of tubing, for conveying petroleum in different directions by the force of gravity, are also being laid down with the dispatch which is characteristic of that country. A correspondent even announces the establishment of a daily newspaper in that city, whose age is still under six months; while "Our Own," of the London *Times*, was recently taking notes there.

In time, and no very long time at that, Pithole Creek will also become "dry territory," as the greater part of Oil Creek has already done. But new springs will be tapped and new sensations excited all over that countryy by fresh troops of operators, desirous of "turning an honest penny." Over the telegraph will come numerous dispatches announcing that "ile" has been "struck" to the figure of one or two hundred barrels per day, the owners desirous of selling interests while the first outgush continues. For, as a rule, the third month's yield of a flowing well is half by fifty per cent. of that of the first, and the seventh is scarcely half as much as that of the third, a circumstance of which some thousands who have, directly or indirectly, invested their means in the purchase of oil stocks, were unfortunately ignorant until too late.

In the telegraphic dispatches from that region, the reader will have observed that there is a good opportunity for lawyers to strike a thousand barrel well in a legal dispute which has sprung up between two parties, involving the title to the Holmden Farm, with all the improvements thereupon, say, four or five millions only! There is understood to be a similar bone to pick about the title to Oil City, claimed by the descendants of an Indian chief, to whom the property was deeded about thirty years ago. Might the "United States" and all other good wells only keep flowing 500 barrels per day each, until *these* springs run dry in the lawyers' hands!

In an article on "Petroleum Investments," the *Financial & Commercial Chronicle* of last week is guilty of some egregious mistakes. It estimates the production of rock oil for the present year at "about a million and a half of barrels." This would give an average yield of 4,500 barrels per day, the flowing wells contributing seven days in the week, and some of those pumping imitating Nature in that respect. Now, the truth is that the Pithole Creek section of Venango County alone comes up to that figure! This makes no account of the Alleghany Valley, Oil Creek, Cherry Run, French Creek, with their several tributaries, the aggregate production of which was fully 8,000 barrels per day, for six and a half days in the week, last April. The author of the *Oil Regions of Pennsylvania* at that time made a full and careful examination of the country, collecting the statistics of over 300 producing wells, which yielded the quantity stated. The facts and figures published in that small volume have never been successfully controverted, and as far as we know never been called in question. After being before the public two months, it is unpardonable in a journal pretending to accuracy in matters of industry and finance, thus to be caught blundering. The aggregate product of the Pennsylvania oil regions may be set down at the rate of nearly four millions of barrels per annum; after making allowance for the decline in Winter, it will doubtless be as high as 3,500,000 for the present year. Mr. W. WRIGHT estimates the annual net profits of this on the ground at $13,000,000, aside from the profits made on barreling, refining, transporting, &c.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

Coal Mining as a Business—Royalties—The Cost of Opening Collieries—Working Expenses and Net Profits—Combinations among Coal and Railroad Companies, as well as Employes—A Reduction of Wages, and a Rise in the Cost of Transportation—Can't See It—How the Control of the Workmen has been Lost, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MAHANOY CITY, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865.

I propose to inflict upon your readers a letter containing the results of my observations on coal mining as a business, on strikes and the best methods of preventing them, whether in or out of Anthracitia.

In the Lackawanna field, the royalty paid for the privilege of mining coal varies from twelve to twenty cents per ton, according as the land-owner does or does not own the engines, the breaking machinery, &c. Since 1861, however, this has more than doubled, so that it is now customary to pay from thirty to thirty-five cents per ton for the simple privilege of taking out coal, or fifty cents, if the owners have provided all the apparatus to make it ready for market. In general, it may be stated that lands known to contain abundance of coal are not for sale, except at extravagant prices.

It is less easy to get at the outlays required for opening of a mine, inasmuch as these differ widely, according as it is proposed to work it by a shaft, or above water level by a drift, or by a slope. The first of these methods is the most costly, both at the outset and afterward, in operating the mine; the last is the least costly in operating; the second the least so in opening. By using the drift, pumping engines can be dispensed with altogether, the water running out at the pit's mouth. But if the bed of coal does not push far up the slope, offering to yield large quantities of "ore" previous to getting below the water level, it is deemed advisable to work it by a slope, erecting two engines, one to pump out the water, the other to draw up the loaded and lower the empty cars along the inclined plane.

In comparatively few of the mines have I found the united capacity of the engines to exceed one hundred and fifty horse-power—and these in works which had been extended far under ground, collecting large quantities of water. At a majority of the collieries the aggregate power does not exceed one hundred horses for all purposes.

The breakers, usually about 75 feet high, are constructed of heavy timbers, which are strongly bolted together. The jar is, nevertheless, so great that a stranger is apt to feel apprehensive, when first visiting the upper stories, or threading his way through the innumerable devious passages, along planks or up ladders thickly coated with dust. But the edifice, braced up on one side by an inclined plane for hoisting the coal, and on the opposite by another, down which the screened article descends, will stand the shocks of twenty years' services without giving out. In favorable situations and with watchfulness on the manager's part, engines and breaker, with a capacity of turning out 500 tons per day, can be put up for between $30,000 and $40,000.

These completed, railroad tracks to the mine, cars, ropes, &c., must be provided; but the cost of these is not heavy, as the proprietors make use of a very light rail, and the breaker is close by. A dozen cars can be had for $3,500. On the whole, this part of the "fixings" is not likely to exceed $15,000, including the outlays for a dozen horses or mules, implements for mining, &c.

The next thing in order is miners' houses, the cost of those already built certainly not exceeding $250 to each family. In a few localities double houses are going up at a cost of nearly $300 each. As every house or shanty is apt to be packed with boarders, almost to the point of suffocation, the expenditures required in putting up a village sufficient to contain 250 men and boys, may be set down at the outside at $15,000. But whether much or little, these are expected to yield a revenue of ten per cent. annually from the first day.

To open the mine may require any sum from $5,000 to $50,000, according to situation, character of the works, &c. If cuttings have to be made for long distances through hard rock, a still larger sum may be sunk before taking out a ton of coal. Still, I think, *the average* disbursements for this purpose do not exceed $25,000.

A branch railroad to connect with the nearest trunk line will be constructed by any company owning the latter, close by, in order to increase its own business. The Reading Company have their long iron fingers penetrating nearly every valley in the Schuylkill and Mohanoy coal fields, so that it is hardly possible to live two miles from the ubiquitious locomotive.

Making an allowance for various objects not mentioned above, it may be assumed that the capital required to develop a first-class mine, where the land is leased, need not exceed $100,000, and is not likely to be more than $75,000. To this amount should be added $50,000 for working capital, as the payment of wages, &c. In reality, much less than this ordinarily suffices; since the miners are pretty certain to have "traded" out three-quarters of their earnings at the store, when the monthly pay-day comes round.

The annual interest charge on capital, making due allowance for wear and tear, is thus seen to be under $15,000, three per cent. being sufficient to cover all depreciation on the perishable part of the investment.

The wages paid for cutting and filling in the coal, ranges from 60 to 90 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. Perhaps as much more should be added to cover all outlays for hauling, breaking, screening, reloading, superintendence, clerk-hire, and the like. In a mine yielding 100,000 tons annually, this sum will be amply sufficient for all such purposes. If we add to these outlays 35 cents for royalty and 15 cents for interest and losses, we have a grand total of not more than $2 25 per ton, or $225,000 as the disbursements required in twelve months for working expenses, renewals and interest at 7 per cent. An additional expenditure of $25,000 will do more than cover all disbursements required for *extending* operations by new machinery, openings, trucks, buildings, &c.

These calculations are made at existing prices for materials and labor; and I am confident will be found amply sufficient for all purposes, where a judicious economy has been exercised in the management. By selling 100,000 tons at $3 per ton on the ground, it will be seen, therefore, that a profit of $50,000 will be realized, besides the handsome gains made from the store, rents of dwellings, &c., the whole of which will doubtless amount to nearly as much more.

We have now to take into consideration the profits earned by *shipping* the coal to New-York, Elizabethport, Philadelphia, &c. There are two methods of disposing of the article there—first, by holding regular monthly sales, as is done by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The ton, be it remembered, there in use, is that of 2,000 pounds, the difference between that and the ton gross being allowed for losses in screening and transportation. Now, if the reader will refer to the last auction sales, he will be able to calculate for himself the profit made in hauling the article about 125 miles. Already I have mentioned that this company charge three cents per ton per mile, when hauling for other parties. *One* cent per ton per mile used to be regarded as a remunerative rate.

The Reading Company now charge $3 per ton for carrying coal from Pottsville to Philadelphia, a distance of ninety-three miles. Between Pottsville and the mines the charge is about one and seven-eighths cents per ton per mile. The average receipts for this purpose will, therefore, be about $3 50 per ton, added to $3, the cost of coal at the breaker. At $6 50 per ton, all parties, including miners and laborers, would be well paid. Any excess goes to the right side of the operator's profit and loss account, and the wrong side of the consumers.

It is announced (or reported) that an advance of fifty cents per ton will be made in the tariff on coal transportation after the first of October. This is a strange time truly to increase charges, which, as far as I am aware, have never been reduced since the war began. It is, in fact, *a combination*, a *strike*, on the part of the railway kings against the public, who depend on them for supplies. A union, a strike, are very naughty, we are gravely told, when Welsh miners and Irish laborers are the parties of the first part; what is it, morally and financially, when the presidents and superintendents of railroads engage in it? I cannot see the difference, except that "the angle of hypocrisy is sharply displayed in the one case, while it is not in the other. John and Pat are ignorant, noisy, clownish fellows, who deserve to get their necks stretched for asking higher prices or standing out against a reduction. But the gentlemen in broadcloth, who discourse learnedly about supply and demand, denounce combinations, and sympathize so keenly with the great consuming public, have not the slightest objection to get up a nice little combination of their own, cutting off the supplies of coal from all "outside barbarians," unless these will pay from three to four times the charges formerly in vogue. I could almost pardon these Pecksniffs, if they would concede to others the same rights which they are so very ready to exercise on their own behalf. But while insisting that they must be the sole regulators of wages, on the one hand, and the sole regulators of the price of coal, on the other, I regard their assumption and action as simply outrageous. Railroad and coal companies have a right to live and earn net profits, the same as all other interests have; but when they deliberately proceed to cut down wages and advance charges at the same time, yet prate against combinations, I confess my abhorrence is excited against them and their conduct. In whatever manner they insist upon dealing with their operatives, I insist that the public shall join in dealing with them.

It is a bad rule which does not work both ways, and if miners' unions are to be suppressed as nuisances, (and I am not an admirer of such institutions, much less strikes,) I say let operators' unions be also put under the public heel; ditto with combinations among railroad managers! Let every tub rest on its own bottom. We must have many more avenues to the coal fields, or transportation charges will continue to go up until they become intolerable.

If there had been a disposition to reduce the charges of transporting coal *pari passu* with the price of labor, the outside public would, unquestionably, have sustained the companies in even their third reduction in wages. A laborer earning $12 per week, with coal at cost, and a miner earning $15 or $20, are not *grievously* oppressed, considering that it takes the latter only a few months to learn how to cut coal. There can be no doubt that they would have been better off at the year's end, had they kept on at work, than they will be by knocking off. But the great interests operating in the Lackawanna region said: "No! While we insist on punishing *you* for your obstreperous conduct during the war, we require the public to pay quite as much as ever, if not more, for the privilege of getting coal over our lines." This is precisely the point which the public cannot see.

I will go further and say that a strike need not take place once in twenty years, if there be proper capacity and a sense of justice in the management. It was the lack of these which led to all the troubles existing in this section. The difficulty lies back of the return of peace and back of the outbreak of war. It arises, first and foremost, *from the hoggish manner in which most of the miners and laborers are treated.* This is the cause; all other matters are merely occasions. Buy cheap and sell dear is at the bottom of the dispute. Erect a shanty which is not fit for a respectably brought up cur, and stick the miner with his family into it, at the same time you, Mr. Employer, are to live in a princely mansion, surrounded by luxuries, which you are eager rather to display than conceal. Surround the laborers' rude cot with no attractions, while East and West are rummaged to ornament *your* pleasure grounds! Never expend a dime on providing aliment for his mind, such as readable books, magazines, newspapers, &c., but be always ready to treat him with scorn, on account of the ignorance which you take no steps to dispel. In fine, require him to trade at your store, where you charge him from 25 to 50 per cent. more than you could afford to sell your wares for. Then encourage him and his foolish wife to deal *on credit*, so that when pay-day comes round there will scarcely be five dollars in money falling to him. By these means you will make him extravagant enough, poor enough, ignorant enough, hoggish enough, and *hating you enough!* He naturally regards you as a selfish tyrant, ever ready to pounce upon him and his, but never willing to promote his prosperity, and only raising his wages when bound by absolute necessity. Feeling and believing thus, he thus talks and thus acts. Where you ought to have and might have a friend, you are apt to have a bitter enemy, watching as keenly to take advantage of your situation as ever bushwhacker looked after the life and purse of his intended victim.

This is somewhat radical kind of talk; but it is God's truth, and requires to be deeply impressed on your mind and the public mind, if we are to have no more of these detestable outbreaks. To do so you must begin by consulting disinterested kindness with firmness. Your *legal* right to fix prices on your own property cannot be controverted; but no more can be the legal right of your workmen to combine for an advance of wages. There is, however, a higher law than mere legality; and it is by exercising *it* that you will be able to escape so much trouble and the public such stupendous losses. Let superintendents give a portion of their time, which many now idly squander about hotels, to improving the condition of the employes as a body. Let corporate and individual operators expend a moderate portion of their immense gains in constructing for their workmen decent habitations, with grounds suitably laid off and fenced, with roads graded and side-walks paved. Every village ought to have its library, to which the employers should contribute at least one-half the original cost and annual expenses. Its should contain the standard publications of the day, including a generous support to the local journals. Beside all these, premiums might be awarded to those who kept their premises in the best condition, raised the most abundant crops, kept their children most steadily at school, and the like—all which matters are now as religiously neglected as if operators owed no duties to those engaged in their service.

It is a perpetual theme of complaint that the working men are *clannish*, led by demagogues, untrustworthy, &c. The reason is obvious. Employers and managers are the natural leaders and tutors of that vast army of labor; but they have never felt the responsibility of their trust. Acting on the principle that any shanty was good enough for workingmen, any profits that could be extorted from them legitimate enough; that their object was to get all they could at a mininum of compensation and no extra kindnesses, the control of miners and laborers has nearly altogether passed out of their hands, and feelings have been engendered, under an appearance of blandness, as full of hostility as ever prevailed between the negro and his master.

When the profits on mining become unusually great, as in the Summer of 1862, the employers ought to have anticipated the strikes by voluntarily advancing the rates paid to their men, instead of letting themselves be driven thereto by strikes or threats to stop work. By doing it voluntarily, the men would have felt confidence in and friendship toward their employers, while they would probably have been willing to work at $1 per ton, instead of demanding $1 27, which they finally received. Shortsightedness had not the forethought as well as the consideration for others to act in this generous spirit, the consequence of which was a hostility whose effects may continue for years. Twice the sacrifices made now will not recover the ground that has been stupidly lost through selfishness; yet the longer such sacrifices are delayed the worse it will be for all concerned.

Said a practical man in my hearing, "I would not be afraid to take hold of the roughest, most factious gang of men in the coal regions, and have them all at work before thirty days, earning fair profits to the proprietors as well as good wages to themselves. The first lesson they should be taught would be that of confidence in me as their friend. I would attack them in their very citadels, their homes, making these attractive and comfortable; attack them in the stores, selling goods at living profits, and encouraging the cash principle only; attack them by establishing savings banks, churches, schools, libraries, debating clubs, popular amusements, &c. No people on the planet are more susceptible to kindness than Irishmen, and of Irishmen none so much so as the unmitigated Celts. On the contrary, when that confidence has once been lost, no others are more blind, reckless and fierce in their revenges."

The public have a vital interest in this matter. It concerns not a few corporations and "bosses" merely, but every family, every individual, east, north and south of the region under consideration. The public have a right to demand that the miner and his laborer shall be treated as human beings, as American citizens ought to be treated—not treated as an inferior race, not nearly so well provided with accommodations as their employer's *horses!* It is the "cold shade" cast upon labor by arrogant capital; it is the biting contrast presented between opulence and luxury on this side, and neglected boorishness on that which has led to a rupture, injurious to the community at large, as well as to the interests at variance. If the belligerents cannot settle the point between themselves and keep it settled, new agencies must be introduced to supply the public wants, and let the hostile parties fight it out till they learn wisdom deeper and broader than mere selfishness.

It may be that in the associations for supplying coal at cost there are certain objectionable features; it may be that some of them are tinctured with fraud, as is charged by those who do not sell coal at cost; it may be that certain persons have resorted to this mode of getting worthless lands palmed off upon unsuspecting subscribers to the stocks of these new organizations. On such matters I do not pretend to be thoroughly "posted." But I hold that there is no evil in nature or industry, but is susceptible of remedy; and that the troubles which have broken out in the coal regions, the past four years, are especially remediable. If grasping selfishness is to be the chief recognized principle of action there, as it has assuredly been in bygone years, the evil is only in its incipiency; and it behooves the outside public to take speedy and effectual action in the premises. W. W.

LATER FROM IRELAND.

A False Alarm of Fenianism—Ludicrous Incident—The Funny Side of the Agitation—New College at Londonderry—Historical Reminiscence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1865.

Fenianism still continues to be our leading theme, although, as yet, there have been no arrests in Ulster, except at the little town of Ramelton, in the County of Donegal. The excitement in the North seems to be confined principally to non-Fenians, who are looking to see the dreaded "militia" rushing from every grove, and even issuing from the green raths, something after the fashion of the old fairy myriads whose total disappearance, since the introduction of railways, we all fondly regret. A few evenings ago, a farmer who resides on the pleasant, pastoral banks of the Foyle, near Londonderry, aroused his neighbors at midnight with the alarming intelligence that a Fenian host was approaching, as he had undoubtedly heard the sound of their march in the darkness. The farmer was martial enough as to possess an old fire-lock which had been shouldered by a yeoman in 1798, but his neighbors could only arm themselves with their agricultural implements, such as pitchforks, scythes, crowbars, &c., &c. With only time to dress very partially, they bravely followed their leader to the front, where a report from the old gun quickly announced that the battle had commenced. It was soon discovered, however, that the gallant but unfortunate farmer had actually killed one of his own cows, and that the alarm was caused not by Fenians at all, but by a herd of his own and his neighbors' cattle that had broken from their pasture and were exploring the whole district for water! This ludicrous incident serves to show the state of suspicion and excitement in which the Protestants, especially in rural districts, are living at the present time.

Hitherto, we have here been accustomed to believe that the two great and mysterious men upon whom the garments of FINN MCCUMHAILL have descended are O'MAHONEY and STEPHENS. We have had wondrous accounts of them, both. They are surrounded with a charmed mist which prevents their movements being seen by ordinary mortal eyes, but in which they can conduct their important Fenian operations in a perfectly luminous style. You need not feel incredulous about the matter, for this curious mist still lingers around the hills and in the glens of Ireland, having been originally created by the magical powers of the Tuatha de Danann, to screen them from their enemies. This early colony, so skilled in magic, exists among us to the present day, if we could but see them; they give us such occasional glimpses of their existence, generally by moonlight, as to convince us that they are simply biding their time, and intend to make a dash from their caves and glades "before we are much older." Surely Messrs. O'MAHONEY and STEPHENS have been able to secure a shred of the old mist, for they are here and there, in Dublin and New-York, but we of the old country can only catch the merest glimpses of themselves or their mighty doings! It is not so, however, with you practical and profane Yankees. You strip off all misty pretensions from everybody with a reckless hand. You see these Irish patriots as plain as pike-staves, and you send us little scraps of information concerning them which are calculated to remove the mists from our eyes. These scraps come forth at the Fenian investigations from day to day, and relieve the awful monotony with which hapless tailors, nailers, gas-fitters, laborers and barbers are being handed away for trial. According to your latest accounts, which came originally from Canada, O'MAHONEY must be a precious Head. STEPHENS alias Power, alias Daly, alias Wilcox, alias anything you like, appeared in the following most interesting light at a great Fenian meeting in St. Louis, not long ago: "The Captain," writes an enthusiastic Fenian, "is about my height, with a full whisker all round his face, and a head of very fine proportions. His face is handsome, but his eyes looked sore, probably from intense study and many a sleepless night. His forehead is very like SHAKESPEARE'S." No wonder the Fenians of St. Louis regarded such a "brother" with peculiar interest, especially as he brought the following testimonial from O'MAHONEY, the "HEAD CENTRE:" "You will listen to his counsel, receive him with the highest honor and respect. Consider him the truest representative of the Head Centre in all its relations. Ireland can badly spare him at present, (April, 1864,) even for his short sojourn in America." If STEPHENS be thus the very reflection of O'MAHONEY, the Head Centre, and if O'MAHONEY has been "loafing" about New-York, as his latest biographers represent, they are not "just the men for Galway;" they would cut but a sorry figure in "Tara's Halls," or in "Cashel of the Kings." Indeed, if they were given full and peaceable possession of "Erin of the Streams" to-morrow, they would find themselves and their friends in a much more melancholy position than they occupy to-day.

The Presbyterians of Ulster have just inaugurated a college at Londonderry, which they regard as a model institution, simply because it will be exclusively under the control of their own religious denomination. They boast that every "mother's son" connected with it in any way, from the President to the porter, is compelled to subscribe to the Westminster Confession of Faith, without the right to question the truth of a single sentence in that very questionable production. They thus have the power of lording it over professors and students to their heart's content with "none to make them afraid." Whatsoever, therefore, they "bind" in Derry shall be bound throughout the whole Presbyterian sect; and whatsoever they shall "loose" in Derry shall be loosed in all the Calvanistic congregations in Ulster. Appropriately enough, the founder of this college was an old woman. Her name was MAGEE, and the college is bound to be content to bear this Celtic appellation to all generations. The synonyms of Magee are McGee, McHugh, McCay and McKay. It is a corruption of Mac Aodh, denoting the family or descendants of Hugh, who was one of "the merciless Macdonnells of the Isles," and lived long ago in Sleat. This old Presbyterian benefactress was sole heiress to her brother, who made a large fortune in India which was handed over to her in her old age, and which she handed over to her sect, to the great grief and disappointment of many a poor Presbyterian relative. The late Rev. RICHARD DILL, of Dublin, is mentioned at the inauguration as being the most active and successful among his brethren in thus "eliciting the princely liberality of Mrs. MAGEE." Mr. DILL is further described on this occasion as being born at a place called Muff, and as being "cast in giant mould, both of mind and body." This Magee College expects soon to have a charter, or to be so affiliated with the Queen's University in Ireland, as to have the power of granting degrees. Some years ago the English Government, by way of soothing if not curing the ills of Ireland, established three colleges, at Belfast, Cork and Galway respectively, which together constitute what is known as Queen's University. These colleges were intended to afford a united secular education, and thus to eradicate sectarian animosities by bringing the innocent youths of all denominations into contact with each other at a season of life when friendly associations might be formed among them which would endure throughout after years. This sentimental project is not to be realized. The leaders of each sect looked on the educational machine thus wheeled in among them simply as a Trojan horse, which some patted at first, but from which nearly all now keep at a respectful distance. The Protestant ascendency party have Trinity College, Dublin, for their own special use, which is richly endowed from forfeited lands originally belonging to Roman Catholic nobles. The Roman Catholics have also a university in Dublin, as yet without a charter, but which the government will now be compelled to recognize, either by conferring a charter or granting the right of affiliation. The Presbyterians have inaugurated their college in Derry, and the Methodists are busily engaged in erecting theirs in Belfast. All these must have charters or be affiliated, each for the purposes of its own sect, so that the youths of Ireland will be educated more exclusively in sectarian squads than before! But, in truth, this sentimental talk about fraternizing them in colleges is little better than bosh. The youths that attend colleges here are invariably posted up in their several creeds before leaving the paternal abodes, and scowl at and avoid each other in class-rooms probably more than they had previously done on the roads or in the fields. The Roman Catholic youth regards all the others as the merest spawns of heresy and blasphemy. The Protestant young man can show how the Roman Catholics are idolaters and malignants, while juvenile Presbyterians denounce both parties as papists and prelatists, and can prove from the Westminster Confession that both ought to be driven out alike!

Before leaving this place, I must tell you that Derry is an old, proud and respectable city, containing upward of twenty thousand inhabitants, and rejoicing in many modern improvements. The situation is exceedingly attractive and picturesque, as it occupies a hill projecting into the western side of the River Foyle, and rising 120 feet above high water. Its original Irish name *Daire*, "the Oak-Wood," was anglicised Derry, and the prefix London was supplied by charter of JAMES I., in the year 1613, when the London companies colonized the whole district after the failure of the great Irish rebellion and "flight of the Earls" HUGH O'NEILL, of Tyrone, and HUGH ROE O'DONNELL, of Donegal. In ancient times the history of Derry, both civil and ecclesiastical, was sufficiently remarkable, and it has become memorable in later days, since the desperate siege of 1688. That siege lasted 105 days, during which the inhabitants and the small but heroic garrison endured all the horrors of war, famine and pestilence, still replying to the overtures of the besiegers in the now renowned exclamation of "No surrender." The guns used by the garrison on that occasion are still preserved on the walls, and one of them, eleven feet long, is known as "Roaring Meg." If I mistake not some silly Confederate prints spoke of the siege of Vicksburgh as resembling that of Derry! There was not the slightest resemblance in any respect. Vicksburgh was held by the minions of a usurper, and was very soon compelled to surrender by the soldiers of a free and brave people; while as Derry was held by a feeble but heroic band, who fought for right, and eventually drove off the myrmidons of the tyrant JAMES II. Derry, indeed! The Confederates never exhibited, on any occasion, such courage or endurance as would entitle them to be named with the men of Derry.

The *Moravian* has arrived, bringing intelligence that the Fenians were to hold a grand meeting—no doubt a council of war—at Philadelphia

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 5, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

List of Union Meetings in the State of New-York.

MONDAY, Nov. 6.
NEWBURGH—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
LOCKPORT—Hon. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
PEEKSKILL—Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
GENEVA—PATRICK CORBET, Esq.
SCHENECTADY—Gen. S. CAREY.
PEEKSKILL—Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Lieut. JOHN A. THOMPSON.
ONEIDA—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Derby, Conn., last Thursday, WILLIS BLAKE was pouring powder from a twenty pound keg, which he held under his arm, about half full, into a seam blast, which had been blown out a few minutes previous, when the powder ignited with a terrible explosion, and Mr. BLAKE gracefully alighted in a pool of water not far distant, which saved him a horrible death from burning, as his clothes were all on fire.

Large numbers of Germans, Swedes, and Danes are pouring into Virginia. But the supply is not equal to the demand. The price fixed for their services as farm hands or laborers is $150 a year, with food and lodging, for men between twenty and fifty years old, and for women, $100. A more useful population, the condition of the State considered, could not be had.

The Vermont Legislature passed an act, on Wednesday, ratifying the decree of the chancellor authorizing the managers and receivers of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada railroads to borrow $700,000 on ten years 8 per cent. bonds. The property and income of the roads are to be pledged as security for the bonds.

A petition numerously signed by Boston ship owners and business men was circulated at Boston on Thursday, praying Secretary SEWARD to take no further steps to secure indemnity from England for the ravages of the *Alabama* and other pirates. They claim that the precedent would be worth more than the money.

There is a movement on foot to endow a Professorship in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburgh, to be called the "General Howard Professorship of Theology." The important services rendered by the General in the battle of Gettysburgh, make this a particularly fitting tribute. Contributions to the endowment fund will be received by DAVIS PEARSON, Esq., No. 207 Walnut-street.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says that more than half the spelling-books now sold in Houston go into the hands of negroes. Several schools for colored persons are now in operation in Houston and Galveston. Many planters buy a stock of school books for schools already, not unfrequently upon plantations.

The Savannah *Advertiser* says: "We are happy to state the arrival home of Gen. WM. J. HARDEE, who reached the city on Sunday evening last. The friends of this truly able gentleman and soldier will no doubt be pleased to learn that he intends, at an early day, to resume the labors of his legitimate calling."

A candidate for the Legislature in Georgia thus announces himself:

WEST POINT, Ga., Oct. 5, 1865.

Willingham:

SIR: Announce my name as a candidate for the next Legislature without the solicitation of "Many Friends," or of "Many Voters." I am on "my own hook." H. G. TATE.

Rev. Mr. ROMEYN, pastor of the M. E. Church at Sloatsburgh, was instantly killed on Friday evening, by a collision of two trains on the Erie Railroad, near Ramapo, N. J. Two other passengers were badly injured, one of whom, a German, had to submit to amputation of the leg.

Chief Engineer CUSHMAN, U. S. N., who was upon the *Kearsarge* when she cruised for and sunk the *Alabama*, died on Thursday last, at his residence, in Philadelphia. He entered the service in August, 1855. His last promotion was on Oct. 29, 1861. His remains will be interred on Monday morning.

P. CAGGER, Jos. CLINTON, W. D. CARROLL and other citizens of Albany, on behalf of St. Joseph's Congregation, have presented Bishop CONROY with a mitre, crozier and ring, as the symbol of his authority. An affectionate and interesting correspondence passed between the parties.

The Fenian scare in Canada shows no signs of abatement. A dispatch from Toronto states that a manifesto to the Orangemen has been issued by an Ex-Grand Master of the Order, in which they are exhorted to take up arms to resist an invasion by the Fenians.

Maj. JOHN A. HADDOCK, who was court-martialled, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars, has paid it, and has been discharged from the State Prison at Concord, N. H., and is now at home in Watertown.

The Irishman FOLEY who pounded his late employer SMITH nearly to death at New Haven, a week or two since, was fined $100 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, at New Haven, Friday.

A Pittsfield man lately bought two barrels of cider in a neighboring town and the Housatonic Railroad refused to transport it to Pittsfield, as they stated it was contraband of law.

Hon. A. H. STEVENS passed through Atlanta Oct. 26, on his way to his home in Crawfordville. The Georgia papers say that his hair has turned gray during his confinement.

The Chicago *Republican* has taken on the popular quarto form. It is now the handsomest and most convenient paper in the West.

Serious "hazing" operations are reported at Dartmouth. The sophomores got the worst of the battle, and ten of them were suspended besides.

PIERRE SOULE means to make New-Orleans his future home.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, stating that vacancies in the lists of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election can be filled only by the Police Commissioners, and not by the Board of Supervisors. A preamble and resolution were adopted instructing the Committee on Volunteering to prepare ballots for citizens desiring to vote on the question of extending the time of redemption of the State Bounty Loan of $30,000,000 for a term of twelve years. The Board adjourned to the 14th instant.

No new cases of cholera were reported yesterday. The official report of Dr. WALSER, physician to the floating hospital, shows but sixteen deaths in all that occurred on board the *Atalanta* from cholera, and that five persons are now suffering from that disease. The steamship *Europe*, from Havre, which arrived on Friday evening, was found to have no cases of sickness on board. The vessel has, however, been detained in the lower bay.

FRANCIS STABENOW, a young Prussian with half a dozen aliases, who has been stopping for some time at the Everett House, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being a deserter from the regular army. The prisoner has been received in certain circles as a Prussian nobleman, and has victimized a great many foolish people in large amounts of money by adroit misrepresentations.

JOHN CAHILL, alias Carroll, a young Irishman, was brought to this city yesterday from Columbus, Ohio, and committed to the Tombs on a charge of having murdered Policeman DURYEA, of the Nineteenth Precinct, in May, 1864. The arrest was made upon information given by former associates of the accused.

The case of ALLEN *vs.* ORTEGA, pending in the Superior Court, Special Term, a full account of which was published in the TIMES of Saturday, was determined yesterday by the court granting the motion. The order of arrest is vacated, and the order to show cause discharged, with $10 costs to abide the event.

The movements in Cotton at this port during the past week have been as follows: Receipts, 26,076 bales; sales and resales, 16,500 bales; exports, 9,010 bales. Middlings closed heavily, at 56c.@56½c. ₩ lb.

Lord Palmerston's Successor.

The succession to the Premiership of England, become vacant by the decease of Lord PALMERSTON, is the prevailing subject of discussion among the statesmen and politicians of Europe. In the United Kingdom, the occasion would naturally make this topic paramount, but at least as much anxiety prevails on the continent to ascertain who is the coming man. It is not, perhaps, too much to assert that the demise of this influential personage has attracted more attention in foreign countries and given rise to greater anxiety than the loss in either of one of their own Cabinet Ministers or diplomatists would have done. In France, LOUIS NAPOLEON is deprived of one of his staunchest and most serviceable friends, while the Liberal cause in Europe, despite some indefensible inconsistencies on the part of the deceased Viscount, has undoubtedly experienced the loss of one of its most valuable supporters. It is to be hoped that the loss to the party of advanced ideas will stop here, and that despotism may not have also an active gain through the choice of a successor holding less enlightened views.

Several names are put forward in connection with the vacant Premiership, but, except in the event of some political combination not at present developed and barely suspected to exist, the choice would appear to lie between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE.

Many now living will remember the time when the name of Lord JOHN RUSSELL would have only required to be mentioned in England to have assured at least the support of the masses to any office of State to which he might aspire. At the period of the passage of the great Reform Bill, with which, it must be admitted, his name was and ever will be honorably identified, the present Earl was perhaps the most popular man in England. Advocating fuller rights to the people, and threatening, in case of non-compliance a revolution which he possibly had then the influence to bring about, he was at one time the idol of the people. But the progress of time undermined his power, and gradually weaned from him the affections of the multitude. The secession was merited. His declaration that reform had reached its limits, attached to him the nickname of "Finality Jack," by which title he is still nearly as well known abroad as by that of his earldom. He was supposed, too, not without reason, to have been on the unpopular side at the breaking out and during the continuance of the Crimean war. And it is beyond controversy that at the close of that contest, and especially at the period of the Vienna Conference, his truckling to Court influences was carried to an extent which none would be so little likely to pardon as his own countrymen. When to this are added his tergiversations on the Danish question, his habitual arrogance to second-class powers, and his insincerity to all, it is certain that he could never now be the choice of the people of England as their Premier. Nevertheless, through family connections and his own position as a veteran statesman, he can still control an enormous degree of political influence.

In Mr. GLADSTONE, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl RUSSELL will do doubt find his most formidable opponent. Mr. GLADSTONE has several advantages over his rival, which, if public choice alone had to determine the question, would at once cause his elevation to the highest honor to which the ambition of an English statesman can be directed. In point of eloquence he has no rival in Parliament in this respect, presenting a vivid contrast to the Foreign Secretary, whose legislative utterances it is positively painful to listen to. As a financier, too, his career has been one of remarkable and unbroken success, and while continually lightening the burden of taxes most specially felt by the masses, the gross returns gathered in under his system are unprecedentedly large and constantly augmenting. He is, too, a convert from the old system of protection which has no longer any influential followers in England. And, more than all, though a very influential member of the patrician class, and identified with it, and it alone, by birth, education and surroundings, he has on more than one occasion boldly declared himself in favor of the fullest popular rights. He has even gone the length of advocating universal suffrage on the floor of the House of Commons, a proceeding which will, no doubt, be now turned to his prejudice by those who cannot or will not coincide in such a policy.

One of the great objections to Mr. GLADSTONE as a leader is a hasty temper, brooking no contradiction or dissent, an infirmity which the House of Commons never tolerates. In this he would afford a painful contrast to the late Premier, who was, perhaps, indebted less to his talents than to his tact, geniality and *bonhommie* for the great successes he achieved and retained. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer occasionally displays, too, some unseasonable and unstatesmanlike crotchets; but it is to be expected that these flaws will moderate, if they do not disappear, in a more exalted sphere of duty and under higher responsibilities.

Such are outlines believed to be drawn fairly and without bias, of the two most prominent candidates yet named for the virtual rule of England. The struggle will, we think, ultimately be confined to these two, unless old party allegiances have become so weakened by the death of Lord PALMERSTON that the Conservative element should feel itself strong enough to enter the lists. In such an eventuality, other great names would soon be brought forward, which, up to this time, have not been mentioned in connection with the vacant honor.

The Government Revenues.

The income of the National Treasury from internal revenue, during the month of October, amounted to $30,457,983, making a total of $124,178,403 received from this source in the first four months of the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, or equal to a yearly aggregate of about three hundred and seventy-three million dollars.

Thus far in the current month of November, the internal revenue of the government has been up to the high daily average of two million six hundred thousand dollars, which would give an aggregate of nearly sixty-eight million dollars for the whole month of twenty-six business-days.

From July 1 to the close of the past week, government derived an income of one hundred and thirty-one million dollars, or an average of about one million two hundred and sixty thousand dollars for each of the hundred and four business-days embraced in the period. This average, carried through the whole of the current fiscal year, would yield the marvellous amount of about three hundred and ninety million dollars.

Throbbings of the Southern Heart—Tone of Their Presses.

This organ, once so palpitant in the press of the Southern cities, has now a scarcely perceptible action there, and the effort we daily make to acquaint ourselves with its sentiments is rewarded with little of the grateful excitement which once attended similar researches.

The old luxury of epithet, the old gorgeousness of diction, the old scorn of the white-livered proprieties of literature, are absent from the Southern press as it has been re-established since the war. There is a guarded and careful tone in most of the articles of our cotemporaries of the States lately in rebellion, which is no doubt creditable to them, but which disappoints the admirer of their former thunder and lightning, and perhaps the friend of unbridled expression could better satisfy his taste in even the grave and dignified language of our own metropolitan journals than in the temperate newspapers of the South.

Something, indeed, of the ancient fire burns in the language of the Richmond *Times;* but its flashes are fitful, and it has altogether a ricksy, phantom-like, *will-o'-the-wisp* effect which touches with a fond regret, when one considers with what a strong and steady flame it would have blazed in other *times*. In a late number of that journal the editor discusses, among other topics, the advance of the cholera, and the recent auction sale of some of EDWARD EVERETT'S personal property, and says things which, we think, will cut the Bostonians to the quick, if they have any:

"In Boston, where everything is done in the most elegant and decorous manner, when a great man dies a stupendous funeral oration is first pronounced, 'the hub of creation' declares itself inconsolable, the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *American Quarterly Review* put on mourning, and if the deceased has died wealthy, his legatees proceed forthwith to sell his personal property, in order that Boston may supply itself with *cheap* relics of the great lamented. For while in other cities respect for the distinguished dead is manifested by paying high prices for their effects, when sold at auction in Boston, the fashion of getting bargains upon such occasions greatly prevails."

In view of the *Tribune's* assumption that the political party now in power has little or no regard for arguments of constitutionality, the Richmond *Times* appeals to the legal profession of the country to rally round the cause of justice, as it has done in all nations and ages. Much history is alleged in proof of the upright patriotism of lawyers, and a demand is made directly upon it.

"If, at this juncture, they, who never failed before, desert their post, the cause of justice is indeed gone forever. Questions of great import to the lives and liberties of the citizens of the United States are now, and will be for some time to come, arising before the courts in cases that have originated from the civil war. These must be met and settled—not with the answer of *'Arma valebant, leges silent,'* but by the maxims of BECCARIA and VATTEL; by the precedents of such jurists as MARSHALL, DE THOU and HOLT, the ancestor of our present excellent Judge-Advocate-General. To the bar, now as heretofore, in all governments, whether free or despotic, must be left the vindication of the laws and the rights of the people. Then let them stand forth boldly, worthy successors of the great names and fames that have gone before them, and, at all hazard to themselves in this transition state of the government, vindicate free principles and popular rights, as SOMERS, and ERSKINE, and PATRICK HENRY have done before them."

But at the moment the Richmond *Times* makes this appeal to the legal gentlemen to save the country, we read in a St. Louis paper that there is a glut of lawyers in that market; that there the people are saved too much, and that many of their protectors look seedy and gaunt. This St. Louis journal attributes their multitude to "an influx from the country of those whose dubious loyalty made emigration expedient." Thus we see that the profession is both bane and antidote in cases of disordered body-politic, and it would be difficult to decide whether St. Louis without the bane, or Richmond without the antidote would be better or worse off.

The Richmond *Whig*, of equal date with the *Times*, has an article reviewing the history of events which led to the formation of West Virginia into a separate State, and expressing the hope that both the eastern and western sections of the former commonwealth, will be again united at some day under the same government. The *Whig* favors the project of a Cotton Congress, to be held in New-York, and derides the foolish old notion that white labor cannot be employed in its cultivation. The freedman, contends the editor, will not work, and the planters must hire white laborers to till their fields. An article on the cholera, and one on Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, (who is described as having a throat which is an open sepulchre, with the poison of asps under his tongue, and with a strong family likeness in his frenzied utterances to the boiling and impulsive flood of Niagara,) complete the editorial labors in one day's *Whig*. Will the editor take it amiss if we assure him that Mr. PHILLIPS is not a "*clerical* monomaniac?" There is some gall and bitterness in this country which does not drop from the sanctuary.

A very late number of the Richmond *Republic* (it is dated the 8th of October,) preaches fidelity to obligations assumed under the oath of allegiance, taking for text a recent charge to the Grand Jury of Henrico County, which held language to the same effect. The *Republic* declares that the character of a liar is especially odious in the South; that fealty to the United States is, after all, only truth to the government founded by the common ancestry of the North and South; that our government is friendly and beneficent toward the South, and that it is better to meet it in a spirit of sincerity and conciliation, than to provoke it by falsehood and bad faith.

All of the Richmond papers complain of the great increase of crimes against life and property in their city.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* declares that Mr. HENRY S. FOOTE, who declined because of his connection with the rebellion to take the oath proposed as a preliminary to his admission to the New-York bar, need have had no scruples in the case, inasmuch as "he was throughout the whole struggle a great pest and drag" to the Confederate cause, and only useful to the Federal side.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, of the Mobile *Register & Advertiser*, amuses his leisure with the suggestion that Gen. BUTLER should be obliged to take the amnesty oath, in purgation of his complicity with the late rebellion, which he did all he could to bring about, when he came to "shoot and bayonet and hang the people who took his advice and carried out the logic of his politics." We presume the General would have no objection to take the oath as a gratification to the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH.

In the French pages of the New-Orleans *Bee*, there is rejoicing over the substitution, by Gen. FULLERTON, of Gen. CONWAY in the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana. The *Bee* hopes for the adoption of a conservative policy by Gen. FULLERTON. It declares that the whites of Louisiana are unanimous in the resolution to deny the blacks the right of suffrage, and that the blacks would never have dreamed of this right if they had not been persuaded to demand it, by Gen. CONWAY, and a dozen other whites, including two Federal office-holders. "Once withdrawn from this influence," writes the Gaul of the *Bee*, "and better advised, the blacks will renounce a sterile political agitation, and will naturally turn their ideas to the amelioration of their condition by labor."

The Newbern (N. C.) *Times* urges its readers to vote for candidates for Congressional and State offices who will take the test oath. The editor argues from the views lately expressed by Mr. BANES in regard to the impossibility of admitting to the Union the seceded States, *en masse*, that North Carolina must submit to an indefinite territorial existence, or be "worked back into the Union," according to the administration plan. Which seems probable.

The Apprenticeship System—The Necessity for Thoroughness of Training.

There is no question more important or more worthy the attention of the mechanic classes of this country than that of the future of the rising population, which has to live by the labor of its hands. We see every day great numbers of boys, smart, intelligent, capable of achieving an honorable livelihood, and yet whose habits, occupations and desires appear to be aimless, without benefit to others and injurious to themselves. Some boys step into employments in which their time is lounged away, and wherein laziness is the only lesson learned, unless indeed, the leisure of which they soon weary tends toward positive sin; others there are who turn to a dozen different occupations in succession, until, having arrived at man's estate, with perhaps the rashly contracted responsibilities of married life hanging upon them, they are useless except as mere seekers of odd jobs and powerless to raise themselves and those around them from poverty and its attendant evils.

Those who have not studied the boy population of this city can form no idea of the vast crowd growing up around us under the conditions we thus briefly describe. And sooner or later it will become a matter of deep anxiety how to repress a state of things which now is hardly thought of, except by philanthropists and the police.

We believe that the subject is one which calls for earnest investigation and thought by the intelligent working classes, and we further think that the evil has arisen, and that the remedy lies very much with themselves. A man with a moderate income, gained by the steady practice of some branch of mechanical industry in which he has been trained until he is skillful, too often desires, as soon as his son is old enough to earn a couple of dollars a week, that he should maintain himself, or at least contribute to the household expenses. So he gets him a "place," and the boy commences at once the semi-loafing of a lawyer's office-boy, or anything else in which running errands is almost the only duty. If the boy is steady and sensible his upward progress in life is merely stayed, but if, as is too often the case, he is too well content with idleness, the downward course begins, which ends in the rumshop and the prison. Sad, indeed, is it for these victims of parental shortsightedness who have a smattering of a dozen trades and are not worth their salt at one.

Of course, there are many who say that a long term of apprenticeship is needless, and that the European system wastes the best years of a young man's life. We altogether dissent from the doctrine. We do not believe that skill of a high order in any trade can be attained to without it. And, certainly, the habit of industry, self-control, all the qualities which go to make a steady, respectable man are, with most natures, the growth neither of one year nor two.

But there is another view of the question of apprenticeship which cannot be too strongly insisted upon. We mean the necessity of keeping up the standard of mechanical skill, in its various forms, in this country. How many workmen are there who would give their ears for the acquired talent which they see imported every day, and by which they are often superseded. And the evil increases, as those best informed upon the subject well know.

This apprenticeship question is of wide application. It affects all handicraft trades alike. And the efforts of those trades would be wisely directed without delay to the raising of their standard of skill and industry by means of a wise system of apprenticeship. The skilled competition arriving here or doing our work abroad must be met by the only possible effective means—*the training of skilled workmen at home.* Of course, we know that there are thousands of Americans in all trades whose capabilities are not equaled by the denizens of any other nation. But the general fact still remains that much of the best class of work of various kinds performed in this country is done by foreigners, while, at the same time, other work is sent abroad which our own citizens should be able to undertake.

From both points of view—the training of industrial skill and habits in the young, and the care of the welfare of our trade prosperity—the necessity of long apprenticeships appears of the highest importance. We trust the matter may meet with the attention which it deserves.

SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT.—We hope every Union voter in the Seventh District will cast his vote for the regular Union candidate, THOMAS MURPHY. As a general thing, it is a safe and wise rule to vote for the regular nominee of the Union party, even where the chances of success seem doubtful. But in this case it is especially important. Two Democratic candidates are in the field, each strong with his section of the party, and they are almost certain so to divide the Democratic vote as to render Mr. MURPHY'S election, with proper effort, reasonably certain. In any case, it would be important, if possible, to secure a Union Senator:—and in this it is doubly so.

Mr. MURPHY is a strong candidate, and will make a sound, good, reliable and useful Senator. He is a self-made man, generous and liberal to a fault, and always the friend of every good cause and every worthy man. No effort should be spared to insure his election.

LORD PALMERSTON.—We devote a large portion of our space in this morning's issue to the brilliant and admirable biographical sketch of the late Lord PALMERSTON, published by the London *Times* immediately after his death. The importance of the political events of the era during which he lived, and in which he played so conspicuous a part, and the admirable spirit and style of this biography, combine to render it a paper of much more than usual interest.

THE EPIDEMIC.—We doubt if there is any trustworthy evidence that cholera has been imported by the *Atalanta* or any other vessel. The London steamers have a long voyage. Their steerage is full. Complaints similar to Asiatic cholera must at times be looked for on board. And the alarm attempted to be created by sensation reporters is at least premature.

ASSEMBLY.—It should be borne in mind by the Union voters of the Sixteenth District (Nineteenth Ward) that ADOLPH LEVINGER is the only Union nominee, while the Democrats have two candidates in the field. Mr. L. is a young man of fine talents and excellent character. He will have the support of the Germans, and will make an able, reliable and faithful member.

THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS.—The official history of the Fifth Army Corps is now being written by one of its ablest and most accomplished officers—Brevet Major-Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, of Bowdoin College. It will be based upon the official data, and will be a complete chronicle of the organization and achievements of the corps, comprising also details of incidents, personal services and much valuable biographical information. Any of the officers or soldiers belonging to the corps who have interesting papers or material at hand will aid this excellent work by forwarding them to Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, at Brunswick, Maine.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Home and Colonial Schools.

These schools have the especial merit of having diffused in England the Pestalozzian method of instruction, or the "Object System."

The great difficulty in the matter of education is to find teachers with any *invention*. Teaching becomes so easily a routine; it is so much more convenient to go right on in the old path, drilling and exercising the pupils in one fixed way, that any adaptation of the instruction to the pupils' mind, or any unusual effort to awaken his faculties, quite drops out of the teachers' thoughts. Children go through a vast amount of studies without ever *thinking* about them, and especially without the cultivation of the observing faculties. The powers which ought to be exercised first, along with memory, are those of attention and the comparison of the external features of objects. A child is naturally an observer, and he can be made still more so. He ought to learn especially through his senses. Every good teacher is necessarily an "object teacher."

The first great effort with these English schools is to train the children of the infant schools in *color* and *form*. They are set at matching colors, or combining them prettily, or putting together interesting figures in pasteboard or wood; they model little objects in clay, and are thus being trained with their senses.

Then, when letters are to be taught them, they are trained to pick them out among a great number of cards, mixed together; and their first lesson in letters is with their *sound*, not their names, so as to aid in bridging over the tremendous gap which lies in the child's mind between the names of letters and their sound in words. The first instruction with numbers is in objects, and then, soon, an advance is made to tables of addition and subtraction, which, with the multiplication-table, are gone over and over with, till this indispensable foundation is well laid. Geography begins with the plan of the room, transferred to a black board, and then a map of the street and the quarter of the town near by; next, a globe is used, and pictures of animals and vegetation are presented in connection with the lessons on different countries; and with older classes, physical geography is made a step preliminary to learning political boundaries, so that this study of the earth becomes a concrete living study. Spelling is taught by initial consonants being written on the board, and the scholars fitting out the word with any words that occur to them. Punctuation, correct writing, and English, are all first brought before the senses, the teacher writing incorrectly on the black board and the scholars correcting her.

To teach definition, the most difficult of all things to a child's mind, objects are presented and compared, and the pupils themselves, as it were, work out the meaning of the term.

To make the scholar really think on the subject presented, is the great aim of the object system. To cultivate habits of observation, objects of natural history are presented and the attention of the pupil called by questions to their peculiarities and the uses of them. A vast deal of information is thus given to the children which they will not be likely to forget, as it is presented to their eyes and in part marked out by themselves.

The teacher is also trained in these "Home and Colonial Schools" to a constant activity and invention. She is taught that she must continually keep the attention of her pupils strained, and therefore must labor hard herself.

An object teachers' work is without doubt double the work of an ordinary teacher. To meet the effects of over-tasking the children's minds, they are sent out at short intervals to play and exercise, and little gymnastic poles, and bars are arranged for them. In these schools, according to the English habit, even in day-schools, lessons in the Bible and religion are given; and here again, by pictures and stories, and as much as possible through the senses, on the great principle that truth will best enter the mind of a child through his imagination and his eyes.

One good feature of the English system with these schools, is that under the new mode of regulations established by Parliament, the annual grant from government for their expenses is made to depend in its amount on the examination the schools pass before the Inspector, so that a poorly taught school may lose half its means in a year and the teachers their salaries through their own neglect.

Moreover, if the school building be badly constructed or ventilated, or ill-lighted, or if the teacher be not properly certified, or if *needle work* be not taught as a regular branch, and the registers are not faithfully kept, the grant is withheld.

Some similar provision for many of our American schools, receiving State support, would be a very practical measure.

The Pestalozzian system, without being adopted in full, has exerted its influence over large numbers of the British schools. The great advantage of the object system is that it supplies the place (to a degree) of invention with teachers of ordinary ability. They have certain modes prescribed to them, which compel activity and arouse the attention of the children. Their routine is an original one. Still, like every other system, it can easily become too mechanical, or be carried out to an unreasonable point. Every good teacher must have his own "object system."

As applied in the infant schools (the *Kinder Garten*) of Germany, England and the United States, it is being proved very successful and useful. The Oswego training School in this country (an institution, in my judgment, much in advance of its English prototype) is doing a most excellent work in training teachers for the Normal Schools of various States of the Union and for public or private schools. The weak point, however, of the Oswego training for private schools is the want of the best English accent and of a refined manner. The Sunday Schools in America are now introducing many features of the "Object System" with great advantage; and it is to be desired that the many Oriental terms of the Bible and allusions to Asiatic scenery and customs could be explained by pictures or objects, so that Bible language could be, indeed, a living language to the children.

As I said before, the wise course with regard to the "Object System" is, not to adopt it *in toto* in our public schools, but to select its best elements and employ them in primary education; and especially to encourage the *active and inventive mode* of teaching inculcated by the system.

C. L. B.

LONDON, September, 1865.

NOTES.

First Lieut. HENRY B. BEECHER, Fourth United States Artillery, Howard's Battery, has been breveted Captain for good conduct and gallantry at Suffolk, on recommendation of Major-Gen. BALDY SMITH; Major for the same before Petersburgh, on recommendation of Gen. BUTLER, and Lieut.-Colonel for general conduct during the war, the brevets dating severally from the time of recommendation.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, the Democratic candidate for Mayor in Brooklyn, is the same M. K. who defeated the Democratic candidate two years since, and at the same time received a handfull of votes for himself, Mayor WOOD beating both his opponents handsomely and easily.

Our cellar population numbers 20,000; the people who occupy tenement-houses count up not far from 500,000. A great majority of the former are corrupt in morals, filthy in person and careless in habit; of the latter at least 200,000 are dirtier than pigs and less decorous than ordinarily trained monkies.

Why should we wonder at our mortuary list, when we know that nearly two thousand pounds of diseased meat are offered weekly for sale in this city?

The introduction of peat as fuel for locomotives in place of coal bids fair to prove a great success. Down with the price of coal.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY is to speak this evening at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Sydney-place, Brooklyn.

Major-Gen. FITZ-HENRY WARREN, who presided at the trials of BEALE and KENNEDY, has been unanimously elected to the State Senate of Iowa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 4.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Official notice was delivered by our Minister at London, on the 17th of March last, to the British Government, of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and of the joint resolutions of Congress, approved Jan. 18, 1865.

Collectors of customs and others are, therefore, officially instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury that the operation of the treaty will cease on the expiration of twelve months from the time of which the notice was given.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY RELEASED.

Within the last few days property of great value in Loudon County, Virginia, which had been libeled and condemned under the Confiscation Act, and set apart for the use of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has been released by the bureau, and the orders restoring it to the owners have been delivered.

MORTALITY AMONG FREEDMEN.

Where colonies of freedmen exist in the South at such points as the relief system of the Freedmen's Bureau has not reached, the mortality among the freed people, as shown by the official returns to the bureau, has reached thirty per cent. Where the operations of the bureau have so extended as to take in a number of these colonies, the mortality has been speedily reduced to four per cent. by the medical assistance of the bureau official.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

Advices from Catalonia, Spain, say the cholera there is diminishing rapidly, and hopes are entertained it will soon disappear. Our Consul at Nuremburg states that the reports of cholera having appeared in that city are untrue. Not a single case had occurred, nor was it believed that the Asiatic cholera had made its appearance in Germany at all, with the exception of a few cases reported in Altenburg.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation of the Sacs and Foxes (Indians) arrived here to-day, and are soon to have an interview with the President on the affairs connected with the welfare of their respective tribes.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The Pacific Squadron will consist of the following-named vessels: *Powhatan, Shamokin, Tuscarora, Vanderbilt* and *Monadnock*, in all, carrying sixty-three guns.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 2.

Arrived yesterday, whaler *Mercury*, from Fox Islands, with 800 barrels of oil and 13,000 pounds of bone; also, whaler *Fannie*, from the Arctic, with 700 barrels of oil and 12,000 pounds of bone; and the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Oregon, with $300,000 in treasure.

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN DURYEA.

The Alleged Murderer Arrested, but Dismissed by a Coroner's Jury.

A Year Subsequently His Confederates Unseal Their Lips.

The Accused is Rearrested in Columbus, Ohio.

EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE.

Special Officer JOHN HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Ward, arrived in town yesterday morning with JOHN CAHILL, whom he arrested on Thursday morning in Columbus, Ohio, as the alleged murderer of Patrolman GEORGE W. DURYEA.

Policeman DURYEA, who was one of the best officers of the Nineteenth Precinct—an officer whose services in the riots are remembered to his honor by his comrades—attempted to take three thieves into custody near Jones' Wood, on the afternoon of the 16th of May, 1864, and was there shot, and almost instantly killed. His murderer escaped; but officers of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Precincts secured such facts as led them to regard one JOHN CAHILL as the murderer, and for him they accordingly sought. He eluded them until the 19th of June following, when he was apprehended by Officers HARRIS and VERMILYEA, of Capt. JOHN CAMERON'S force, and by them surrendered to Coroner LOUIS NAUMANN. A formal and searching inquest was held; but the Coroner was unable to find any tangible evidence against the prisoner, and the jury rendered a verdict that GEORGE W. DURYEA came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of a man unknown to them, and that JOHN O'CONELL was accessory before the fact. CAHILL was thereupon liberated. In now appears, from the affidavits of his confederates, that he informed them that he had killed a policeman, and that he must fly from this city; and in pursuance of this resolve he went hence, it appears, to Columbus, Ohio, where he had made many acquaintances during his career as a bounty-jumper. He there opened a liquor-store and supposed himself secure. His confederates had "given away" (as the detective police style it) the principal witness against him, and that person had been sent to the Sing Sing Prison; the other witnesses, he thought, dare not lisp a word lest they should bring trouble to themselves.

Pursuit had been abandoned, and our police authorities had begun to despair of bringing the murderer of their fellow-officer to justice, when, on Sunday, the 22d ultimo, one OWEN HART having been arrested on charges accusing him of having committed two grand larcenies and one felonious assault, THOMAS HART, his brother, accompanied him to Jefferson Market Police Court, and, hoping to save OWEN by making a revelation, informed Special Officer JOHN HARRIS that he and his brother knew who shot Officer DURYEA, and that they witnessed the shooting. This fact was communicated, without delay, to Justice DODGE.

The Justice thereupon took THOMAS HART'S affidavit, as follows:

Thomas Hart, of No. 212 East Nineteenth-street, being sworn, testified as follows: That in May, in 1864, he attended a picnic of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Jones' Woods; that during the afternoon he saw in the said Jones' Woods John Carroll or Cahill, and John Connolly, and that they were together; that some time between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon he left the said Jones' Woods and went to the Second-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third-streets, nearly opposite the railroad depot; that he there saw John Connolly in charge of an officer whom deponent subsequently ascertained was Officer George W. Dueyea, of the Nineteenth Precinct; that while he was in charge of said officer deponent saw John Carroll approach said officer and deponent heard him say, "Let go of him;" the officer at the time had his hand on the coat collar of said Connolly; that he (Carroll) said something else to said officer which deponent did not hear; and said Connolly then endeavored to break away from said officer, but did not succeed; that deponent then saw said Carroll put his hand inside his coat and pull out a box and take from said box a silver-mounted revolver pistol; and that said Carroll then pointed said pistol at said officer and the next instant deponent heard the discharge of said pistol; that he saw the said officer instantly fall to the pavement; that the said Connolly ran down the Second-avenue, and that Carroll or Cahill ran over in a lot near by; and deponent saw him running across said lot where he disappeared; that deponent told his father, Owen Hart, what he had witnessed, and that he never disclosed this knowledge until now, for the reason that he was afraid that the friends of Connolly and Carroll would either kill him or do him some bodily harm; and that deponent now gives this information voluntarily and for the purpose of serving the ends of justice, and he charges that the said homicide of said Officer George W. Duryea was so committed as aforesaid by said Carroll, and that said Connolly or O'Connell was accessory thereto, and he prays that said O'Connell may be held for examination, and that a warrant may be issued for the apprehension of said Carroll or Cahill, whom deponent is informed and believes is in Philadelphia.

Under the deposition Justice DODGE immediately executed and gave to Officer HARRIS the following

WARRANT FOR CAHILL'S ARREST.

State of New-York—City and County of New-York:—To any Constable or Policeman of the City of New-York:—Whereas, complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, one of the Police Justices on and for the said city, by Thomas Hart, of No. 212 East Nineteenth-street, in said city, that on the 16th day of May, 1864, Officer George W. Duryea, of the Nineteenth Precinct of the Metropolitan Police District, was shot and killed on the Second-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, and that he was so shot and killed by a ball discharged from a pistol held in the hand and presented at him by John Carroll, and the said Carroll succeeded in escaping: These are therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to command you, the said constable or policeman, and every one of you, to apprehend the body of the said defendant and forthwith bring him before me or some other Justice for the City and County of New-York, at the Police Court, Second District, in the said city, to answer the said charge, and to be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand and sea., this 23d day of October, 1865. WILLIAM DODGE, Police Justice.

With this warrant Officer HARRIS reported to Capt. JOHN CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, and was by the Captain promptly dispatched to arrest the accused. Justice DODGE, meantime, profited by the information which the brothers HART had given him, and, summoning several witnesses whom they named to him, instituted a secret investigation, whereat the following affidavits were made:

Anne Creagan, of East Twentieth-street, being duly sworn, says that in May, 1864, she attended a picnic at Jones' Woods, and that between the hours of five and seven o'clock in the afternoon of said day she was in a Second-avenue car, and that there was in company together deponent, her husband, Mrs. Dee and Bridget McAuliffe, now the wife of John Cahill, also wife of John Carroll and John Connolly; deponent says that when the car was just below Jones' Woods on Second-avenue and near the depot, a disturbance occurred outside the car, and that said Connolly went out of said car, and had some difficulty with a policeman, and that John O'Conell soon after followed said Cahill; that a few moments afterward deponent heard a pistol shot, and some one said a policeman had been shot; that neither O'Conell nor Cahill returned to said car, and that deponent and her husband and the two ladies returned home and had tea; and about two hours thereafter said Cahill came to deponent's house alone, and after having some tea he went home with Miss McAuliffe; that deponent is informed and believes that said policeman was shot by said Cahill, and she believes said Cahill is in Philadelphia.

William Harney, of No. 235 Grand-street, sworn—A few days before the 4th of July, 1864, John Carroll came to me and offered me a pistol; I was attending bar at the corner of Spring and Marion streets, when Carroll entered and handed me a seven-chambered revolving pistol, ivory handled and silvered, made by Smith & Wesson, and numbered 45,520; he asked me to keep it for him until he called again; he then said that he did not require it further and would present it to me; this was previous to Carroll's arrest on suspicion of shooting Officer Duryea; I kept the pistol until Officer Harris inquired whether Carroll ever gave me a pistol, when I gave it to the officer; the pistol now in the possession of Officer Harris is the same that Carroll gave me.

Owen Hart, of No. 110 West Seventeenth-street, sworn—On the 22d day of October, 1865, I was with Officer Harris, in the Second District Police Court, and informed him that just subsequent to the killing of Officer Duryea I met Carroll or Cahill in Houston-street, near Broadway, and he said, "Owen, I am in trouble now; I shot a policeman, and I must leave the city; I think of going to Boston;" he then showed me a pistol; it resembled the one now shown me and now in Officer Harris' hands; Carroll or Cahill then said, "This is the pistol with which I shot him, and I intend to give it to the Jerseyman," meaning Harney; I told Officer Harris that if he would go to Harney he might get the pistol; I have until this time held my peace for fear that Cahill's gang might murder me.

IN PURSUIT OF THE FUGITIVE,

Officer HARRIS went first to Philadelphia; but ascertaining that CAHILL was not in that city, he returned to New-York. Here he adopted a ruse to discover CAHILL'S whereabouts. Pretending to be an employe of the Adams Express Company, he called upon CAHILL'S mother-in-law and notified her that a sum of money had been sent to her address, but that he dared not deliver it to her lest there should prove to be a mistake in the value; if, however, she could give the address of the person who had sent the money he would be satisfied and deliver it to her. She then told him that her daughter, BRIDGET MCAULIFFE, the wife of JOHN CAHILL, dwelt at No. 210 High-street, in Columbus, Ohio. Saying that he would see the address of the person who had sent the money, the officer bade Mrs. MCAULIFFE adieu and posted off on the next train for the West. In Columbus he made the facts known to Mayor BULL, and received the following warrant in addition to that which he held from Justice DODGE:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1865.

To whom it may concern:

Having examined the charge of murder preferred against JOHN CARROLL, the prisoner in charge of the bearers, he is hereby delivered to them as the proper persons to remove him to the place of jurisdiction, New-York City, where the crime was committed.

JAMES G. BULL, Mayor.

Officer HARRIS went to CAHILL'S porter-house early on Thursday morning, and met him at the door. Offering his hand, he greeted the accused, and at the same time snapped hand-cuffs on his wrists. CAHILL, perceiving that he had been caught, attempted to knock HARRIS to the pavement, but was met by a pistol, and thus speedily brought to terms. Officer HARRIS, fearing a writ of *habeas corpus*, hurried off with his prisoner, and reached this city yesterday morning, as is stated above. He immediately reported to Justice DODGE, and made an affidavit as follows:

John Harris, Patrolman of the Eighteenth Precinct, sworn—I arrested John Carroll at the City of Columbus, Ohio; he is better known as Nugy Carroll; he informs me that his true name is John Cahill; on the 22d of October I was informed by Thomas Hart that he saw Carroll or Cahill shoot Officer Duryea on the Second-avenue; at Hart's request I took him before Justice Dodge, and in my presence Hart voluntarily reiterated the statement; Justice Dodge issued a warrant for the apprehension of Carroll or Cahill, and delivered the same to me to execute; I was informed that Carroll or Cahill was in Philadelphia, but did not find him there; I there, however, learned that he was in Columbus, Ohio, and thither I went, and arrested him at No. 210 High-street; I immediately brought him to New-York, and produced his body in Court before Justice Dodge. Defendant further says: On the 22d October, 1865, Owen Hart informed me that the said Carroll or Cahill informed him that he, the said Carroll or Cahill, had shot Officer Duryea, and that the pistol with which he shot Officer Duryea he had subsequently given to William Harney, whom I found at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, and he (Harney) gave me a silver-mounted pistol which he informed me had been given him by the said Carroll or Cahill; the pistol is of Smith & Wesson's make, and numbered 45,520; this pistol has been shown to Carroll or Cahill, and he has informed me that he gave said pistol to Harney, and Thomas Hart also identified the pistol as the one with which Carroll or Cahill said that he shot Officer Duryea.

JOHN O'CONELL

having been arrested and held in custody previous to Officer Harris' return, was held with Cahill as one of the murderers; and after a formal examination yesterday, Justice DODGE concluded to hold him as one of the principals; and after the examination, John Cahill, being examined, said: I am 23 years of age, was born in Ireland, dwell in Columbus, Ohio, and keep a saloon in Columbus, Ohio; I have nothing to say at present in reference to the charge that has been preferred against me. John O'Conell, being also examined, said, I am 23 years of age, was born in Ireland, live at No. 275 First-avenue, and am a stone-cutter by occupation. I have nothing to say concerning the charge that has been preferred against me. These proceedings having been taken, Cahill and O'Conell were sent to the Tombs, and the witnesses, Thomas Hart, Anne Creagan, and Owen Hart were committed to the House of Detention.

The charges upon which OWEN HART was arrested were preferred by CAHILL'S confederates as a part of their plan of getting out of the way all evidence against CAHILL; but instead of sending him to State Prison, their "put-up job" may result in sending their friend to the gallows. The papers in the case have been very carefully drawn by Mr. THOMAS W. PITTMAN and Assistant District-Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., and the latter, who will represent the people, has no doubt that he can convict one if not both of the prisoners.

THE CHOLERA.

Report of the Physician in Charge of the Lower Quarantine Hospital Ship—The Case of the Steamer Atalanta—Number of Deaths on the Voyage and the Number of Sick on Board—Steamer Europe at Quarantine.

Dr. WALSER, the Deputy Health Officer in charge of the Lower Quarantine made the following report yesterday respecting the cholera cases on the steamship *Atalanta:*

The steamship *Atalanta* was 23 days from London and Havre; had 48 cabin and 560 steerage passengers; was in London seven days, all well on board; London healthy as usual. Received 40 passengers on board and steamed for Havre, where she lay two days, and received the balance of passengers. During the passage, sixty cases and sixteen deaths from cholera. The cases occurred as enumerated below, but accord ng to the statement of the doctor of the ship seven deaths had occurred among the passengers previous to their embarkation at Havre. The ship is crowded, and in a filthy condition.

DEATHS BY CHOLERA ON THE PASSAGE.

	Taken Sick.	Died.	Age.
Christof Schernoler	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	3
Maria Pfennig	Oct. 14	Oct. 14	7
Wilhelmine Hering	Oct. 16	Oct. 20	4
Joseph Hering	Oct. 18	Oct. 20	8
Marianna Pfennig	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	16
Johann Matthew	Oct. 20	Oct. 22	27
Eliza Pfennig	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	1
Johannes Follet	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	29
Anna Frey	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	1
Frederick Brand	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	62
Ursula Wollinger	Oct. 21	Oct. 28	40
Frederick Hirschbayer	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	31
Maria Kuhule	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	51
Catharine Senn	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	35
Frederick Kuhule	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	27
Joseph Sonntag	Nov. 2	Nov. 2	19

The following are now sick:

JOHANNES HANG, aged 20, took sick Oct. 21, of varioloid and cholera.

FRED. HARTBRICHT, aged 51, took sick Oct. 21, of cholera.

NICOLA GRANDMONTAGUE, aged 33, took sick Oct. 25, of cholera.

JOHANNES BURGEL, aged 29, took sick Oct. 28, of cholera.

ANNA M. GLASS, aged 27, took sick Oct. 28, of cholera.

ANDREAS SENN, aged 10, took sick Oct. 30, of cholera.

JOSEPH LEMONIER, aged 16, took sick Nov. 2, of cholera.

Beside five cases of varioloid, convalescent.

(Signed,) THOS. WALSER, Physician.

The vessel will probably be detained at Quarantine for a month or six weeks.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SENT DOWN THE BAY.

The Quarantine Commissioners, Messrs. CYRUS CURTIS and Dr. WM. A. COBB, of Brooklyn, and Dr. WM. C. ANDERSON, of Staten Island, met on Friday afternoon and under their direction the hospital ship *Florence Nightingale* was prepared for the reception of the sick from the *Atalanta*. Stoves were carried on board and a quantity of ice and other comforts were provided for the patients. The *Florence Nightingale* is well adapted for the purpose to which she is allotted. Her upper deck, which forms the sick ward, is well housed, having many windows which afford adequate light and ventilation. She left her moorings at the foot of Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, for the Lower Quarantine, and by nightfall the transfer of the sick to her comfortable quarters was to have been made, unless the rain-storm interfered. The latest reports from the *Atalanta* yesterday morning brought information of no new cases.

DETENTION OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPE.

The steamship *Europe*, of the French line, arrived on Friday evening, and was detained at the Lower Quarantine for observation.

Dr. WALSER, the physician in charge of Lower Quarantine, writes concerning her: "All are well or board; affidavits have been furnished that no cases of cholera were known in Havre previous to the steamer sailing. She was in Brest but three hours. That port was perfectly healthy, according to the statement of the Purser of the ship. The greater part of the passengers coming from Paris, where cholera prevails, but not as an epidemic or to any extent, according to the statement of Bishop LYNCH of Charleston. The greater part of the baggage coming from Paris in the hold has not been opened during the voyage. All on board were perfectly well during the voyage.

The passengers claim that a number of their acquaintances from Paris came by way of Liverpool, and obtain pratique at once."

LATEST FROM THE LOWER QUARANTINE.

Report of the Physician in Charge of the Hospital Ship.

STEAMSHIP ATALANTA, Nov. 4, 1865.

Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall:

DEAR SIRS: The first impression of the condition of the *Atalanta* was rather unfavorable, but a closer examination assures me that all was done for the unfortunate passengers that circumstances admitted.

No deaths occurred since yesterday. Fifteen cases of cholera are to be transferred to the hospital ship, as soon as she arrives and the weather admits of removal.

The disease is of a mild type. The present unfavorable weather may unpleasantly effect the character of the disease.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) THEO. WALSER.

A Card from Alderman Norton.

To my Colleagues of the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I take this method of calling your attention to the fact that the cholera is at our doors; and that the Board of Aldermen should immediately be convened to take such action as may be necessary to preclude its entrance to our city. Yours truly,

MICHAEL NORTON, Alderman Third District.

Sudden Halt in the Career of an Adventurer.

A PRUSSIAN "COUNT" IMPRISONED.

Yesterday morning Detective Officers BENNETT and COYLE took into custody one FRANCIS STADENON, otherwise Adolf Graaf zu Dohna, Count Dohna, Adolf Danforth, Herr Arnold, &c., a young Prussian who arrived here from Boston or elsewhere about five months ago, and has since dwelt in a princely suite of apartments at the Everett House, where he styled himself "Adolf Graaf zu Dohna, Premier Lieutenant in the Corps de Garde Cuirassiers," (the king's body guard,) and member of one of the most aristocratic families in the Kingdom of Prussia. His story was, that having been betrothed to a lady of rank and opulence in Berlin, and one of his fellow-officers having aspired to her hand, he had challenged his rival and killed him in a duel. He had, therefore, fled to America. He appears to have landed in Boston and traveled through the country, establishing intimate relations with the wealthiest families of Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities; for on his arrival here he had letters of introduction from persons in the most fashionable circles of those cities. With these letters he gained admission to our Fifth-avenue circles, and there began a round of flirtation, soon becoming known in a family of considerable pretension as "our adopted son," and was addressed by the sisters of the eldest daughter of the house as "dear brother Adolf," while the head of the house and other gentlemen whose confidence he had gained loaned him means, in sums of $10 to $3,000, to meet his engagements until his remittances should arrive from Prussia. Army officers, also, appear to have been his dupes; for on his representation that he would like a commission in the United States army, to shield him in the event of the Prussian Government sending for him to answer for the murder of his rival, he was made a Sergeant in the regular army, with the promise of a Lieutenant's commission as soon as the preliminaries could be arranged. He entered the Fourteenth Regular Infantry, and readily obtained leave of absence to go to Annapolis for examination as an applicant for a commision. He deserted, of course, and, after his regiment had sailed for California, on Wednesday last, he reappeared in Fifth-avenue's most gorgeous parlors and passed as one of Gen. HOOKER'S Staff. His next exploit was among the Fifth-avenue misses, whose card photographs had been given him; and from them he borrowed from $1,500 to $2,000 by threatening to expose certain letters (forgeries) that he pretended to have received at their hands; and it was one of these ladies that he had so threatened, who communicated the facts to Sergeant YOUNG, of the Detective Police. Learning that the "Count" had deserted from the army, our detective officers applied to Gen. HOOKER for an order of arrest, and as a deserter he was arrested. In the prisoner's possession the officers found a copper plate bearing the name of the Prussian Count whom our adventurer had personated; and from information that had been sent from Europe to our police the detectives learned that this identical plate had been stolen from the Count ADOLF GRAAF, of Berlin, his house having been entered by burglars, two of whom had been arrested and thrown into prison. The third is supposed to be the fellow who has recently turned the heads of half of Fifth-avenue and Madison-square. The fellow is only 19 years of age, is a skillful linguist and can give our most experienced forgers heavy odds. He is to be detained in a common cell at Police headquarters to await events.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.

Kavanagh the Winner by 164 Points.

Irving Hall was filled last evening by a large and intelligent audience to witness the match between these two celebrated players. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the game closed we are only able to announce the result. CAKME'S highest run was 178; KAVANAGH'S, 132. The winner's average was 25. Time of game five hours and ten minutes.

The National Game.

THE LAST GRAND MATCH OF THE SEASON—PHILADELPHIA VS. BROOKLYN.

No series of contests this season has attracted so much attention as the games between the Athletic Club of Philadelphia—the champions of Pennsylvania—and the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, the champion club of the United States. On Monday last, at Philadelphia, the first match between these organizations attracted a concourse of people numbering nearly 20,000, and it is expected that an equally large crowd will be present on the occasion of the return match which is to take place on Monday, Nov. 6, on the Capitoline grounds, Bedford, Brooklyn. The last contest was a close one, the Athletics having the lead from the start up to the close of the sixth innings, and the Atlantics won the game only by a score of 21 to 15. This result has imparted additional interest to the coming contest, and no doubt it will be one of the most exciting games of the season. With great good taste ladies are admitted free to the Capitoline grounds, and seats are specially reserved for their use. A large delegation of ball players have already arrived in town from Washington, Baltimore, &c., and over five hundred will come on from Philadelphia with the Athletics on Monday morning. The game will commence at 1 P. M. The Fulton-avenue cars from Fulton Ferry go direct to the grounds.

NEW-JERSEY.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY—ONE MAN KILLED.—An accident occurred on the New-York and Erie Railway on Friday night, resulting in the death of Rev. Mr. ROMEYN, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sloatsburgh, and injury to two others. As far as ascertained, the particulars are as follows: The way-passenger train from Jersey City at a quarter past four o'clock on Friday night, on arriving at the water tank about a mile west of Ramapo, crossed over on the eastern-bound track for the purpose of taking in water, and, as is alleged, flagmen were sent out to warn approaching trains. While engaged taking water, No. 22 freight train came down on the eastern-bound track, and it appears did not discover the signal until it was too late to avoid a collision. The engineer of the western-bound train, with great presence of mind, at once commenced to back his train, and by so doing undoubtedly prevented a terrible accident. As it was, the collision was of sufficient force to do considerable damage to the engines, and break up the baggage-cars and platforms of a number of the passenger-cars. Rev. Mr. ROMEYN, who was standing on one of the platforms at the time, was crushed to death. A German, whose name could not be ascertained, had one leg crushed and the other badly injured, and another man had his ancle badly bruised. It is said that no persons in the cars were injured. The German was taken to Turner's Station, where his leg was amputated by Dr. GENOA, of the New-York Hospital, who was a passenger on the train. His recovery is doubtful.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.—In the Hudson County Court, Judge BEDLE has sentenced the following-named persons, convicted during the present term: Thomas Clarmont, horse-stealing, State Prison three years; Wm. Wilbur, rape, State Prison eight years; Oscar Finch, counterfeiting, State Prison eight years; Hiram Keeper, larceny, jail three months; Charles Burns, grand larceny, State Prison two years; Alexander Wilson and John Fallen, highway robbery, State Prison five years; Wm. Pratt, atrocious assault and battery, State Prison five years; George Gustavus, passing counterfeit money, State Prison eighteen months; Frank McCaffrey, assault and battery, jail two months; William Taylor, grand larceny, State Prison five months; Jas. Murphy, larceny, jail three months; Jas. Cully, grand larceny, jail four months; Patrick Murtagh, false pretences, jail three months; Nathaniel McBride, assault and battery, jail thirty days; Charles Swynd, grand larceny, State Prison one year; Patrick Naylor, grand larceny, jail five months; Chas. McIver, manslaughter, State Prison three years; Henry Shields and John Reagan, passing counterfeit money, jail five months; Mary Thomas, grand larceny, State Prison six months; Bridget Coogan, assault and battery, county jail four months; Elizabeth McPherson, grand larceny, State Prison six months. The court adjourned to the first Monday in December.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRINTER.—Mr. THOMAS WELSH, employed as a compositor at the office of the Jersey City *Daily Times*, was taken with a coughing fit after retiring to bed on Friday night and expired soon after. His death was caused by heart disease.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—A man named JAMES W. HALL, residing at Greenville, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice CUTTER, charged with having two wives. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail.

Williamsburgh.

FIRE AT GREENPOINT.—A fire broke out in a frame house corner of Green-street and Union-avenue, Greenpoint, about 9¼ o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of some hot ashes having been placed in a closet on the second story. It was discovered in time to prevent a serious conflagration, and was extinguished with a loss of $150. The house belonged to JOHN ZIMMERMAN. Insured in Kings County Company.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, a resident of Queens County, yesterday reported to the police of the Forty-sixth Precinct that he was attacked by four highwaymen in Maspeth-avenue, near Cooper's glue factory, about 9 o'clock last Thursday night and robbed of $75. He was then allowed to go his way without further molestation.

Arrest of Jones, the Erie Railway Company Defaulter.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 4.

Chief MASTERSON, of the Erie Railway Police Force, has arrived in the steamship *Mariposa* from New-Orleans, having in custody ALFRED A. JONES, charged with the late defalcations of the Erie Railway Company.

FROM MISSOURI.

Message of Gov. Fletcher—The State Finances—The State War Debt—The Question of Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 4.

Gov. FLETCHER'S message was read in the Legislature yesterday. The total receipts of the Treasury for the year ending September 30 were $2,463,909; the total expenditures were $1,854,651; balance $609,247; about five-sixths of which are issues of the State. The total bonded debt of the State, exclusive of the bonds loaned railroads $602,000—$402,000 of which matured in 1862 and 1863. $260,000 of these bonds have been exchanged for new two-year bonds, and those taken up have been cancelled.

The total amount of State bonds issued to railroads, including bonds guaranteed by the State, is $23,700,000, on which the unpaid interest to next January, will amount to $6,316,000, or $1,307,000 per annum. The Governor recommends that a measure be adopted for the payment of this interest as early as possible; also that which may accrue hereafter. The war debt of the State amounts to a little over $7,000,000, for the payment of which the Governor confidently hopes Congress will provide.

The Governor treats the railroad question at considerable length; congratulates the State on the completion of the Pacific Railroad; recommends the sale of the Northwest Branch and Iron Mountain Roads, so that private enterprise may finish the former to the southwest corner of the State, and connect with the system of roads in Southern Kansas, thence to Galveston, Texas, and the latter to Columbus, Ky., to connect with the Mississippi road by Mobile and New-Orleans. The Governor thinks the road can be sold to parties who will carry out this plan. The Governor recommends the establishment of an agricultural college and military schools, and additional aid to the State University, and the other educational institutions. The Governor urges some changes in the new constitution, the most important of which are that no Union soldier honorably discharged from service shall be required to take the oath of loyalty, except as provided in the thirteenth section; that trustees and all officers of corporations in which neither the United States, the States nor a county, city or town thereof is interested as a stockholder, creditor or contributor, also all teachers in schools not indorsed nor superintended by the United States, this State or county, city or town thereof, shall be exempt from the requirements of the second article. The question of the right of the people to require ecclesiastical functionaries to take the oath of loyalty being before the United States Supreme Court, the Governor makes no suggestion in regard to the constitutional requirements relating thereto.

Arrival of the Mariposa from New-Orleans.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 4.

The United States mail steamer *Mariposa*, Capt. E. HOWES, left New-Orleans, Oct. 26, at 9 o'clock A. M., and arrived here Friday evening, (Nov. 3,) with a full freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers; B. F. Hitchcock, A. Becker, E. Clark, Miss Shaffer, Mrs. Somel, Mrs. L. Ming, Mrs. A. Mc. Graw, E. Dorherty, E. O'Donnell Kelly, W. Carmody, E. F. Taylor, W. Jencks, E. Bogan, Thos. Prion, F. Levi, M. Meares, Wm. McDonnald, Charles Tucker, George Law, Charles Herbert, William Snow, John Clary, W. P. Tilley and servant, John Whitaker, H. Masterson, A. Benjamin, J. R. Speer, P. C. Isbel, J. M. McCullen, H. Rosemond, S. W. Wadsworth, Jos. Curtis, M. Cushman, S. B. Cook, Lieut. A. O. Cady, and seven in the steerage.

The *Mariposa* makes the following report: Oct. 29, lat. 24 deg. 20 min., lon. 82 deg. 18 min., passed the wreck of a vessel, supposed about 300 tons, bottom upward, and the latter was covered with yellow metal. Could not ascertain her name; while off Key West passed steamer *Herman Livingston* and two other steamers, names unknown, all bound south. Oct. 30, in lat. 26 deg. 10 min., lon. 79 deg. 50 min., passed a bark with her mainmast gone, bound southward; passed also a steamer, name unknown, bound south. Oct. 31, in lat. 29 deg. 53 min., lon. 79 deg. 34 min., passed a vessel's lower masts, topmasts and topgallantmast, yards, rigging and part of sails attached; same date passed a steamer, name unknown, bound south. Nov. 1, passed a steamer bound south. Nov. 3, at noon, off Absecom, passed brig standing in shore with a wreck in tow; same date passed three steamers bound south.

Escape of a Felon.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 4.

MARK SHINBORN, convicted of robbing the Walpole Savings Bank, and under sentence of ten years imprisonment, escaped from jail in Keene, N. H., Thursday evening, by means of a key and pistol furnished him by an alleged confederate in the bank robbery, named GEORGE WHITE. SHINBORN opened the jail door with the key, threatened to shoot the jailer, and escaped to the woods. A reward of $500 is offered for his arrest. He is a German Jew, 26 years of age, dresses well, of genteel appearance. WHITE is held for trial in bail of $40,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 2.

The steamer *Costa Rica* is at Norfolk, receiving the freight of the *North Star* for New-Orleans.

She will also take the three companies of the Fifth U. S. Artillery to Dry Tortugas.

The steamship *Victor* is at Norfolk.

The Pacific fleet sailed to-day for San Francisco. It consisted of the steamships *Vanderbilt*, *Tuscarora*, *Powhattan* and the double-turreted monitor *Monadnock*.

They will go via St. Thomas.

Murderous Affray.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 3.

A German named JOHN SIEBOLD stabbed and killed a man named CHAS. SMITH, in a drunken row last night, and fatally wounded another person named FREDERICK SCHAFFER.

The Only Mild Remedy for Infants with "stoppage at the nose," is DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Directions with every box. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, which took the first premium at the Fair of the American Institute, is WARRANTED the best in use. Send for circular giving wholesale and retail terms. R. C. BRUMING, General Agent, No. 347 Broadway.

"A Cold in the Head" Cured in Half an hour by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. ☞Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

BREMER.—On Saturday, Nov. 4, Dr. EDWARD BREMER, of Hanover, Germany, aged 48 years, for a number of years a visitor for the Children's Aid Society of this city. Funeral on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Colgate Mission Building, East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

BELKNAP.—On Saturday, Nov. 4, OLCOTT W. K., son of Dayton C. Belknap, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock. Steamers *Pomona* and *Thomas Hunt* leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 12 o'clock; returning, leave Port Richmond at 4 o'clock.

BIGLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 4, ROBERT HARPER, infant son of L. Horatio and Amelia W. Biglow, aged 13 months and 17 days.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

COOPER.—On Friday afternoon, Nov. 3, in the 6th year of his age, PETER, only son of Edward and Cornelia R. Cooper, and grandson of Peter Cooper.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 8 Lexington-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MARTIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 11, on board of the steamer *Northern Light*, on her passage to New-Orleans, THOMAS J. MARTIN, son of the late Thomas Martin, of congestion of the brain.

NELSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, in Philadelphia, MARY FRANK HUNGERFORD, wife of George W. Nelson, of this city, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral services this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 143 East 9th-st. Her remains will be taken to Watkins, Schuyler County, for interment.

PINCKNEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, in the 74th year of her age, MARGARET, widow of the late Peter Pinckney.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 73 St. Mark's-place, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

REYNOLDS.—On Thursday night, Nov. 2, at his quarters, while in command of the marine post of Brooklyn, N. Y., Lieut.-Col. JOHN GEORGE REYNOLDS, U. S. Marine Corps, aged 64 years.

Funeral on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

ROE.—On Saturday, Nov. 4, SEELY C. ROE, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Chester, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance upon the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 10 o'clock A. M.

VAN TINE.—On Saturday, Nov. 4, after a lingering illness, ELIZA JANE, wife of James Van Tine, in the 48th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of N. B. Lane, Bergen Point, N. J. Central Railroad of New-Jersey train leaves depot foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 2 P. M. Remains will be taken to Sing Sing on Tuesday morning for interment.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

WOOD.—On Friday, Nov. 3, DENISON B. WOOD, aged 54 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, his brother, Wm. A. Wood, and brothers-in-law, S. C. Brown, Geo. Buckman, James French, H. D. Mildberger and W. S. Fogg, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 451 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards.
FOR SENATOR,
THOMAS MURPHY.

UNION NOMINATION
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(Parts of IXth and XVth Wards,)
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

REPUBLICAN UNION
AND
CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
SIXTH DISTRICT.
Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards,
ABRAHAM LENT.
Headquarters, No. 95 6th-av.

REGULAR UNITED SERVICE NOMINATION.
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CANDIDATE.
For Supervisor,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION
For Supervisor,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(EIGHTEENTH WARD) UNITED SERVICE CLUB NOMINATION.
HANS J. GLAUMER, President.
A. WASCHOWSKY, Vice-President.
HENRY MATHEWS, GEORGE WILLKINSON, } Secretaries.
McCLELLAN UNION NOMINATION.
GEO. C. MOORE, President.
THOMAS RYAN, THOMAS WOOLLEY, } Secretaries.
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
ADAM STACK, President.
S. HABSCHMIDT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
At a meeting held on Friday, Nov. 3, 1865, at No. 1,441 Broadway, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:
Resolved, That the CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION of the XX

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The Mormon Conference—The Speakers—A Speech by Brigham Young—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 13, 1865.

The General Conference of the Mormon community commenced Oct. 6, and concluded on the 9th. A heavy rain a few days before the day of commencing probably prevented a larger attendance from the country. During the first three days of the meetings the weather was fine, and the attendance gradually increased till Sunday, when it reached its maximum. An exceedingly large congregation was expected, but I do not think it equaled expectations, as the idea had gone forth that a vast number of country folks would be in to conference. As it was, the meetings were larger than had been seen here for several years, if, indeed, any larger have been held in the vicinity. Choirs and bands from several of the settlements appeared, and alternated with those of Salt Lake City during the services; the palm, in singing, however, being given, as may naturally be supposed, to the choir that usually attends the Tabernacle in this city.

Monday, the last day of the conference, was very wet and disagreeable, necessitating an adjournment of the meetings from the Bowery to the Tabernacle—the first being covered with branches and leaves, the latter with shingles.

The speakers during the conference, in the order of occurrence, were: Heber C. Kimball, A. Randall, Erastus Snow, George W. Grant, C. C. Rich, W. W. Phelps, Orson Hyde, George A. Smith, John Taylor, Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon, D. H. Wells, F. D. Richards, Lorenzo Snow and E. T. Benson.

BRIGHAM did not speak as much as he does sometimes at such gatherings. His chief effort was on Monday afternoon, when, as he is wont, he discoursed on a variety of subjects—on the women entering generally into the straw hat and bonnet making business; on the inhabitants of the settlements bringing their own merchandise from the States on the cooperative principle, and thus securing the profit to themselves; on properly feeding and otherwise caring for stock; on the purchase of wagons in the States, alleging that they were not made of so good material now as formerly; in sending five hundred four-yoke ox-teams to the Missouri River next Spring, to bring poor Mormons, who could not raise sufficient means to come otherwise.

Of the other speakers, Mr. C. C. RICH described Bear Lake Valley, in the North, newly settled, as 70 to 80 miles by 10, including the lake, a fine timber and grass country, though elevated, and rather subject to frosts. The present year the crops are very poor in that valley, owing to being cut off by untimely frosts. Last year about 4,000 bushels of wheat were raised.

ERASTUS SNOW gave an account of the situation of the settlements in the extreme south of the territory, bordering on the Colorado River. Last year he gave a representation of things down there, which were rather dismal. The present report was more cheerful. Within the past three years, twenty settlements had been made in the short and narrow valleys of the Santa Clara and the Rio Virgen, tributaries of the Colorado, also one at Beaver Dam and two on the Muddy—the latter probably in Arizona.

The success of the settlers in cotton and grape culture was improving, a deleterious mineral in the soil in some portions of the land being in a measure overcome by manuring. Winter irrigation and cultivation. The present year the settlements had probably raised sufficient grain to "bread them," which they had not done before.

During the conference, there was a motion made that a number of persons more should be selected to go and strengthen the settlements in that section. No other missionaries of any kind were called or spoken of. There was less than the usual amount of business done, but as large an amount of exhortation and other talk, plentifully spiced with enthusiasm.

On the following day, Tuesday, the Farmers' Convention met in the Tabernacle, and after considerable talk, in which mechanics and laboringmen in general were unmercifully scored, as usual, a resolution was passed to sustain the prices fixed last Spring as far as possible. Those prices, however, have but very little effect on the market, wheat and flour being obtainable now at less than a third of those prices.

During the conference, WALTER M. GIBSON, of East Indian Archipelago notoriety, and now resident in the Sandwich Islands, was excommunicated from the Mormon Church. He went from this city as a Mormon missionary two or three years ago, and, it appears, has made himself rich, as the Mormon authorities think, from undue use of the spiritual authority with which they clothed him. Besides, having waxed fat, he kicked, or in some headstrong way became obstreperous; so in the theocratic phrase of this region, he was "cut off and delivered over to the buffetings of Satan."

During the past week there have been three or four days of as wet weather as could be desired, damping the prospects of business in general and spotting bushels of peaches. So much rain at this season is scarcely remembered here.

The business of the merchants during the week of conference was very brisk, making up somewhat for the flatness of the past few months. Most of it, however, was done in trade, grain being the currency, treasury notes having become remarkably scarce.

Literature must be looking up at Salt Lake. The *Deseret News*, heretofore but a weekly, now, hard pressed by the *Daily Telegraph*, issues also a semi-weekly as well as the weekly. The *Telegraph* talks of enlarging. At Provo, south, and at Logan, north, there is strong talk of either a weekly or a semi-weekly. In this city a semi-monthly childs' magazine is proposed.

THE GERMAN UNIONISTS OF NEW-YORK.

The Sixth Senatorial District—Meeting at Metropolitan Hall.

At a meeting of the German Unionists of the Sixth Senatorial District of this city, held at Metropolitan Hall, Sixth-avenue, on Friday night, Dr. CHAS. KESSMAN made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOW-CITIZENS: While the Unionists of the country agree in this, that no common interest should be bestowed upon the coming election, and while it is understood throughout the whole of the United States, that its results will be greatly felt in our national politics, and while all the Union papers of the State insist upon, that a full party vote should be polled, great efforts have been made to underrate the importance of that election, and to weaken the interest which is taken in it by the German Unionists. I need not dwell upon the ridiculous attempt of a few fanatics, announcing themselves the Central Committee of a phantasmagorical "Unionbund," to induce my German fellow-citizens to abstain from voting, on the ground that by giving the State to the makers of the Syracuse platform and the Syracuse ticket, the interests of freedom could not be promoted. As if they could be promoted by hand ng over the State to the friends of Gov. SEYMOUR—the bloody rioters of 1863! This attempt on the part of a few men (desirous to become notorious by any means, no matter how,) to foist themselves upon the public, can have, of course, no influence whatever on the good practical sense of my German fellow-citizens—and I can pass it over with contempt. But I cannot help expressing well-deserved censure for the position taken by the New-York *Demokrat*, a German daily, hitherto classed a staunch Union paper. In an elaborate editorial of the 2d of this month, the New-York *Demokrat* tells you, my German fellow-citizens, that no importance whatever was to be attached to the coming election, that no decision or political principles were involved in its results, and that the people should understand that a victory of the Unionists meant nothing but a victory of the Wood-Raymond faction, and would not promote but damage the interests of freedom. It was rather unfortunate, continues the *Demokrat*, that new officers had to be elected now, no difference on political principles existing between the Democratic and the Union party. The German citizens should, therefore, if they were going to vote at all, select the best men, without regard to their party associations. This advice, Mr. President, comes from a paper which pretends to be an organ of the Union party. While all other Union papers exert themselves to the utmost to bring out the whole vote of the party, the efforts of the New-York *Demokrat* go in the opposite direction. In this, it seems, the *Demokrat* has entirely forgotten the costly lesson of 1862, when the handing over of the government of this, the mightiest State in the Union, to SEYMOUR and his friends, nearly ruined the Union cause! Why should HENRY WILSON, the Senator from Massachusetts, whom the *Demokrat* often pronounced one of the most sagacious and best statesmen of the country, give all his time and energy to the canvass of this State, if the result of the election was of no importance whatever? Why should he, day after day, in all the cities and towns of the State of New-York, dwell upon the great importance of this election, and exhort the people to stand firm by the Union party, and not to give the State to the Democrats, as it would be the beginning of a reactionary movement in our national politics? In the face of all that has been said on the importance of the election by the Union press of the State, in favor of the anxiety everywhere manifested by the Unionists of the country in the result of next Tuesday's voting, the *New-York Demokrat* can hardly defend, can hardly believe the statements, it thought proper to make the day before yesterday. It is difficult to understand the reasons why the *Demokrat* should take this position, unless it is for the purpose of appearing *non-committal* now, a charter election being at our doors. But whatever the motives of the "Democrat" may be, the assertion itself, that the contest of principles was involved in the coming election, is not true, and it should not deceive German Unionists. Let me, Mr. President, let me, my fellow-citizens, state what question you have to answer on Tuesday next! You have to answer these questions: Shall the fruits of our terrible war remain or not? Shall "reaction" take us back to the *status quo* before the war, which according to the frank platform of the Democracy of New-Jersey, is the intention of the Democratic party? or shall we have a reconstructed Union with true Republican institutions? During the last four years this country has been made a republic indeed; you have reared a temple of liberty, and the question is now, shall you govern it by perpetuating the enfranchisement of a down-trodden race? Of course, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS says, and the New-York *Demokrat* calls his speech a masterpiece of logical deduction, that the "*South has been victorious*," and you might therefore believe that nothing has been achieved by the Union party and that there is nothing to perpetuate. But, my friends, Mr. W. PHILLIPS is mistaken; not the *rebel* but the *Union cause* has been *victorious*. The *abolition of slavery, the unity of the country, the destruction forever of that greatest political heresy*, the theory of secession, and the *reconstruction of the former aristocratic States of the Union on a broad and democratic basis*, are the prices gained by the late war! You only need now to hold out a little longer, to work a little more, to make the influences of your vote be felt on the right side, and not to shrink back from your responsibility next Tuesday, and you will secure to yourselves, to your children, and to all posterity the fruits of the victory of the Unionists. You, my friends, know too well from your experience in Germany, in 1848, the danger of a *reaction*. You know how soon, if you allow it once to set in, it will annul the greatest achievements. Why should the people confide in those men who, through the four years of this most terrible war, have constantly conspired with the enemies of the country? Why should the people give back the State to a party which raised BUCHANAN, FLOYD, BRECKINRIDGE, VALLANDIGHAM, COX, SEYMOUR to be its leaders, and believed in them? If HASKIN and VAN BUREN are repentant, why don't they stand back and try to regain the good opinion of their fellow-citizens by modesty, instead of trying to induce the people to vote for a party whose leader is FERNANDO WOOD? Mr. KESSMAN continued in a most forcible way to demonstrate that the people should think as little of raising the Democratic party to power now, as our forefathers thought of bestowing the government in the days of the Revolutionary war on the Tories. He also dwelt at some length on the leading question of the day—the reconstruction of the South and the national debt. He showed the aim of the Democratic party to repudiate the latter, and made some happy allusions to the ill effect on the Austrian finances by a tax imposed on the coupons to the Austrian Government bonds. Eulogizing the merits of the Union candidates, and exhorting the German citizens to put forth their entire strength at the polls next Tuesday, Mr. KESSMAN concluded his remarks amid great applause.

KILPATRICK AND A REBEL OFFICER.—A few evenings since, after a "Democratic" meeting at Hackensack, some gentlemen met in the barroom of the hotel in that place, among whom were several very warm "Democrats." One of them was particularly severe on the General. "He couldn't fight—never did fight! Ran horse races with his men among a parcel of women and children. No body but women and children to fight with where he went. Took good care to keep out of the way of men! Small body—sandy hair—nothing to make a man of!" &c., &c. After this strain had been indulged in for some time, a gentleman who had sat quietly by, listening to the conversation, turned around and said: "My dear friend, give every man his due. I fought KILPATRICK nine times. I fought him in nine battles, and he fought like the d—l!" The speaker further defined his position by saying he was from Charleston, S. C., and had gone into the war with the rest. He had been a prisoner; was only a few days out of prison, and knew what he was talking about. This was a shell at "short range," and was followed by a prolonged silence, during which the General's assailant found safety in a prudent retreat from the field.—*Soldiers' Friend.*

LAW REPORTS.

Important to Insurance Comdanies—When Premiums on Policies of Insurance are Paid in Gold, Allowance for the Same Must be Made in Issuing Certificates of Profits.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Miller.

Charles Luling et al vs. *the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—This was an action to compel the defendants to readjust their dividends, &c., tried at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in New-York in June, 1865. The court rendered the following decision:

The defendants issued policies to the plaintiffs, the premiums on which were paid in gold and the losses on which were payable in gold. Independent of any specific agreement, the ordinary currency of the country would be considered as the basis upon which the policies were issued and upon which any settlement of losses incurred should be made and profits realized. As there was a special contract here, the premiums being paid in gold and the losses payable in the same currency, the question arises whether the company, at the time it declares its dividends, should not take that fact into consideration and allow to the plaintiffs a certificate for their share of the profits in accordance with a gold standard as compared with currency. They had contributed a larger amount in proportion in the payment of premiums, and it would certainly seem but equitable that they should receive a return in the same ratio. To illustrate: With gold ranging, over two hundred as compared with currency, the plaintiffs would have paid twice as much in proportion as those who took out the ordinary policies. And if the company should convert the gold premiums into currency, then the gold dealer would contribute far more than the dealers in currency policies; and those holding that class of policies would be largely benefited at the expense of the holders of policies which were payable in gold. The operation of such a rule would appear to be unjust and contrary to the fair intent of the contract made between the parties, that the transaction was to be conducted upon a gold basis; and I think that unless there is some legal obstacle in the way of correcting the error into which the defendants have fallen in issuing their certificates, the dividends should be readjusted upon a different and a more equitable policy. By the thirteenth section of the defendants' charter, after ascertaining the net profits in the mode therein prescribed on risks marked off, the Board of Trustees are authorized to issue certificates of a certain per centum on the premiums received for such marked off risks, to the persons in whose names the policies of insurance were originally made or to their representatives. Under this provision of the charter I see no difficulty in apportioning the dividends in accordance with the amounts paid by policy holders whether in gold or in currency, and as the company has adopted two different currencies in the transactions of its business, there is no good reason why both of these should not be considered in the disposition of the profits. It is said that the nature of the business of the defendants is in opposition to the claim of the plaintiffs. It is true that there was no positive agreement by which the amount of premiums paid were to be credited at a different amount from that expressed in the policy; but as gold was of a higher value than currency, it is quite evident that the company reaped an additional benefit from the premiums received in gold. They agreed to pay the losses incurred in gold, securing a corresponding amount for thus increasing their liability. The contract was virtually the same as if they had insured payable in currency for a larger amount and received a larger premium. Suppose gold were worth two hundred per cent. A policy for $10,000 would be equivalent to a policy of $20,000 payable in currency; the holder of the currency policy, if currency alone were the basis, would receive twice as much from the profits as the holder of a policy payable in gold, when in fact the holder of the gold policy had paid as much as the former. Although the earnings from both gold and currency policies were equally liable for losses, yet as one contributed more in proportion toward the payment of losses than the other, there is no good and valid reason why they should not stand upon an equal footing. The fact that the company issued two kinds of policies receiving premiums in two different currencies, necessarily obligated its officers to pay losses in two different currencies. Its business was therefore divided between these two classes of cases, and in thus dividing it there would be no difficulty in making adequate and proper allowances to each class of policy holders in the distributions of its profits. Nor do I think that it was essential that there should be an express stipulation to the effect that those who paid gold premiums should be entitled to a larger amount in dividing the profits than those who paid in currency. This result would necessarily follow from the nature of the contract itself. The contract was made chiefly upon a gold basis. The defendants reaped the benefit of it in receiving a larger amount for premiums, and were not liable to pay any greater losses in proportion than they would have been in a currency policy. There is no good reason, therefore, why the holders of policies payable in gold should not be benefited in the same ratio. They incurred the risks, and why should they not receive an adequate and corresponding return for so doing? The company received the benefit of the gold premiums, and why should they not pay in the same proportion? I do not see that there is anything in the nature of the defendants' business which in any way conflicts with the plaintiffs' claim for equal and fair dealing with other policy holders. I think that the delivery and acceptance of the certificates of earnings in April, 1864, for the earnings of the year 1863, is not a bar to the plaintiffs' claim. The certificates would be good to the extent which they provided for, but would not preclude the plaintiffs from correcting any error which there might be in the mode of computation in fixing the amount to which the plaintiffs were entitled. The plaintiffs were not bound to return these certificates or run the hazard of being precluded from obtaining what they were legally entitled to. I am not aware of any rule which would make the receipt and retention of certificates of this kind a bar to an action to correct the account upon which they were based and to readjust the amounts among those who were entitled to be benefited. The plaintiffs simply ask for a readjustment, so that they may receive all to which they were fairly and honestly entitled, and thus correct the alleged error in the issuing of the certificates. The notice issued by the company in October, 1863, to the effect that those dealers making insurances payable in gold will participate with others in the earnings, and that they would be computed and made payable in currency, does not affect the legal bearing of the contract or alter the legal intendment arising from it. There may, perhaps, be some question whether the phraseology of the notice can have any effect upon the question now considered, as I do not understand that the point made is, that the certificates were payable in currency alone, but that the amounts for which they provide are insufficient and not in proportion to the premiums in gold paid by the plaintiffs. The last remark will apply to the indorsement on the policy of 1864, in reference to the payment of profits in currency. Neither the notice nor indorsement referred to, nor the dealings of the plaintiffs with the company, can, in my judgment, alter the plain import of the contract, which is that the plaintiffs were to stand relatively the same as other holders of policies, and that they were entitled to equal rights with them in the distribution of the profits realized. The question whether the plaintiffs have a right to ask the court to review the action of the officers of the company in the conduct of its business is one of considerable importance, and perhaps not entirely free from embarrassment. The plaintiffs in this case simply ask that they may be put on an equal footing with other dealers, claiming that the officers of the company have adopted a wrong principle in issuing certificates. While a court of equity will not interfere with the officers of a corporation while acting within the scope of their powers and authority, yet when it is apparent that they have erred and wronged some of its stockholders, it should see that injustice is not done. When they undertake to declare a dividend they are bound to make it equal and just among all who are interested. They would have no right to divide their profits among a few particular friends. Neither would they have authority to say that one class of stockholders should receive a larger amount of the profits or a greater dividend than others. They are but the agents of the stockholders. The profits belong to the stockholders, and they must apportion them fairly and justly, with a due regard to the interests of each and all of them. They cannot make an unjust discrimination, giving one an advantage over another. If they do this they exceed their powers, and the courts have a right to interpose their authority to prevent it. The question is not whether the court should interfere with the amount of gold retained or the disposition of it, nor whether they should divide all the earnings or supervise the management of the company in the exercise of a sound discretion in controlling its affairs; but whether, after having determined to divide a particular amount of profits among those interested, it shall adjust these profits upon a just and proper basis, and do exact an even-handed justice to all who have contributed toward the accumulation of these profits. If they have made a wrong adjustment, shall it not be corrected and rectified? Upon such a question it seems to me there can be no doubt as to the power of the court, and the moment it is ascertained that a wrong has been perpetrated and injustice done, it should interpose its authority to remedy the evil and to restore to the parties who have been injured, what legitimately and fairly belongs to them. The next question which presents itself is as to the right of the plaintiffs to bring this action on their own behalf and on the behalf of the shareholders who are interested with themselves in the same question, and who may elect to come in and contribute to the expenses of the action with the plaintiffs, and to be bound by the judgment. So far as the contracts are similar and partake of the same character, I incline to the opinion that the plaintiffs may file a bill in behalf of themselves and all others standing in the same situation. (Robinson *vs.* Smith, 3 Paige 233; Walker *vs.* Devereux, 4 Par. 256.) Of course this cannot embrace those who have no community of interest with the plaintiffs, or who by contract or circumstances occupy a different position from the plaintiffs. They ask to bring in those occupying the same position as the plaintiffs do, and should be limited to these alone. After a careful examination of the various questions presented in the case, I am satisfied that injustice has been done the plaintiffs which entitles them to redress. The plaintiffs are entitled to a certificate for an increased amount, so as to place them on an equality with the holders of certificates for currency policies, and I think that in accordance with the prayer of the complaint, the plaintiffs should be awarded dividend certificates, proportioned to the amount valued in paper currency, of the premiums received by the defendants in gold from the plaintiffs for marked off risks during the years 1863 and 1864 respectively. Such valuations to be according to the average value of gold coin and paper currency between the 31st of December of each of said years, and the day in the month of January when the defendants did in fact make up their dividend statements. A referee must be appointed to whom the defendants must render an account of the manner in which they have made up their statement of dividends for the years of 1863 and 1864, and estimated their profits, and the statement of dividends readjusted in accordance with the suggestions here made. In the meantime the defendants must be enjoined from redeeming any of the certificates issued for the year 1863, and from issuing any new ones for the year 1864 until they have corrected and readjusted the declaration of dividends made.

Owen, Gray & Owen and S. P. Nash for plaintiffs; D. Lord for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOV. 4.

By Justice Mcnell.

Phillipina Kapel *vs.* Adolphus E. Beher and others.—Orders settled. Papers on file.

Lewis Hollander *vs.* Adolphus Fessler.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

By Justice Garvin.

William H. Allen *vs.* Jesus Gonzalez Orzeja.—Motion granted, order of arrest vacated and order to show cause discharged with $10 costs, to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Barnard.

Hannah W. Brady *vs.* Stephen J. Brady.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Alida W. Vanderzwerp *vs.* Jacob us Vanderzwerp.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

By Justice Leonard.

Wm. R. Dickerson *vs.* Samuel Cameron.—Judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $3,189.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

AN OLD OFFENDER IN COURT.

Some years ago, when considerable excitement prevailed in the city in regard to garroting, a man named John Hannegan was convicted of that offence, and although all that he obtained from his victim was sixpence and a knife, he was sent to the State Prison for forty years by Judge RUSSELL. After serving one or two years of his term he was pardoned by the Governor. Yesterday he was again arraigned in this court for a very serious assault on James H. Milne. Hannegan said he was not ready for trial, and as the circumstances surrounding the case make the charge rather serious, the prisoner, at his own request, was remanded.

ONE OF THE SAME CLASS.

John Frances, another old offender, pleaded not guilty to stealing a pair of boots, worth $5, from the show window of George Sinclair. Witness saw the prisoner take the boots from the window, put them in his pocket, and walk off with them. He was stopped by complainant, and the property was found on him; yet he pleaded not guilty. The court, in sentencing him to six months in the Penitentiary, said he was an old offender, and had often been before the court. Two years ago he had been convicted of a desperate assault on a policeman. Beside his various convictions for petty offences, he had served a term in the Penitentiary.

IN THE SAME CATEGORY.

David Devoe, aged 70, who for about a quarter of a century was the head and front of all the leading burglars in the country, was brought up on a second remand. He was convicted of carrying burglars' tools, with intent to commit a felony. To induce the court to deal leniently he promised many things, and among others to give information that would be beneficial to the public. For that purpose he was again remanded. If Devoe tells the truth and all he knows, he will keep the pencil of the stenographer of the Police Commissioners busy for the next month to come.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The balance of cases were of very little account. Michael Fagan, driver of a truck, was nearly run over by Thomas Nevin, driver of a belt Railroad car, who becoming excited struck the driver with a stick. Guilty—remanded.... Thomas Kane, while under the influence of liquor, was tripped up by somebody in the hallway of No. 134 Mott-street, and believing Herman Greenberg, who was the first person he met, was the guilty individual, he struck him. Kane apologized to Greenberg, and the court, taking his repentance into consideration, fined him $5.... Jacob Serr, who was receiving $9 a week for doing a little jobbing around a stable in Sixth-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for stealing his employer's blanket. .... Robert Howe pleaded guilty to committing a violent assault on his wife. In mitigation, he said his wife had been in a house of bad repute in Watersreet for the last eight years; but he knew of it at the time. Guilty—Penitentiary two months.... Chas. G. Cushing said he was standing at his own alley door in Cherry-street, at 12 o'clock at night, when Michael Buckley, the prisoner, who was a stranger to him, came along and said, "Get out of here, you bummers," and hit him; then put his hand in his pocket and stole a dollar. Witness was drunk at the time, and somebody ran after the assailant and he was brought back. There was no witness to prove that defendant committed the assault. Acquitted.... John Moffat and David Driscoll, boatmen, were convicted of stealing a coil of rope from a ship lying at the dock. Driscoll proved a good character, and but for that they would have been sent to the Penitentiary. They were fined $25 each.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR closed quiet and unchanged. WHEAT, very firm; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 65. CORN firm; sales No. 1 at 68c. OATS dull; warm 35c. @37c. CANADA BARLEY, $1 13. RYE nominal, at 80c. @90c. WHISKY more active; sales 450 bbls. at $2 26. PORK, $35 50@$36. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York lower—Wheat, 25c.; Corn, 22c.; Oats, 14½.

Oswego Markets.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm, and demand confined to millers; sales 4,700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 80. CORN quiet. BARLEY unchanged; sales 8,000 bushels Canada at $1 15. RYE dull; sales 1,300 bushels Canada at $1.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 4.

There is very little business doing to-day, owing to the heavy storm. FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency for Western and Howard-street. WHEAT dull. CORN scarce; sales of New White at 80c. @82c. CLOVER SEED nominal at $8 25. PROVISIONS dull and inactive. BACON—Shoulders, 19c.; Sides, 21c. SUGAR dull. COFFEE steady; sales of Rio at 20c. @22½c., gold. WHISKY dull at $2 36.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR dull; sales unimportant. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels at $2 30 for new, and $2 35 for old. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels yellow at 85c.@87c. COFFEE dull; sales of Rio at 29c.@31½c. SUGAR dull. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY quiet but steady.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 4.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Morris Canal, 81¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57; Reading Railroad, 57. American Gold, 146¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 4, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	120	400	Reading R.....	114
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	106⅜	700	do.....	114⅛
10,000	do.....	106⅝	200	do.....2d call	114⅜
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		100	do.....	114⅜
	Ex-Nov. Coup..	102⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	113
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	101⅛	700	Mich. S. & N. I....	72½
10,000	do.....2d call	101	100	do.....	72
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		500	do.....	72
	First Series....	98	400	do.....	71⅝
9,000	do...Sec. Ser.	97⅛	200	do.....2d call	72
1,500	do.3d Ser. S'll	97⅛	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R...	84¾
10,000	Missouri 6s.....	77½	5800	do.....	84
4,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.		200	do.....s15	84½
	Issue.....	80	500	do.....s30	80
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	25½	200	do.....2d call	80¾
50,000	do.....	25⅜	500	do.....b3	81
20,000	do.....b10	25¾	200	do.....b10	81
1,000	do.....	25	10	Cin., Ham. & D'n..	101
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..	101¾	450	Erie R. Pref.....	83
5,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102	25	do.....	83½
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, New		500	Chic. & N. W.....	31½
	Loan.....	109	700	do.....	31¾
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. 8s.	95	300	do.....	31
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82	200	do.....	31⅜
4,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	101	200	do.....	31½
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d..	75	300	do.....2d call	31½
5,000	Ac. G. W. 1st M.		200	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	65
	Ohio Division..	98½	200	do.....b10	65
100	Canton Co.....	43	2000	do.....	64¾
1100	do.....	42¾	1000	do.....	64⅝
40	Penn. Coal Co....	175	400	do.....	64¾
100	Quick. Min. Co....	48½	200	do.....2d call	64⅝
100	do.....2d call	48¼	100	do.....	64¾
300	At. Mail St. Co....	145	500	Chi. & R. I.....	107½
100	do.....	144	500	do.....	107¾
100	N. Y. Guano Co....	12	200	Cleve. & Tol....b3	103¼
600	Cumb. Coal Pr....	43	1200	Mil. & P. du C. R....	90
25	N. Y. Cen. R.....	101	500	do.....	90½
100	do.....b10	101	200	do.....	91
800	do.....	100⅜	100	do.....	91¼
300	do.....	100⅝	500	do.....	92
200	do.....s5	100⅝	100	do.....s10	88
200	do.....s15	98	500	do.....	93
500	do.....s60	97	1000	do.....	93¼
100	do.....2d call	100⅜	200	do.....	94½
200	do.....	100⅜	500	do.....c	95
800	Erie Railroad.....	93⅛	100	do.....s30	86
300	do.....s10	92⅜	200	do.....2d call	96
100	do.....s30	92	100	Chi., Bur. & Q..x-d	115
100	do.....s60	91	100	P., F. W. & C.....	103½
100	do.....2d call	93¼	500	do.....	103
200	do.....	93⅛	14	N. J. Cen. R.....	120
100	do.....	93	100	Alt. & T. H.....	48¾
200	Hudson R. R.....	107½	200	Tol., W. & West..b10	45
200	do.....b10	107½	200	do.....b30	46
100	do.....	107¾	200	do..2d call.b10	46
50	Chi. & Alt. R.....	106			

OPEN BOARD—9½ A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Ce...	29⅜	500	Chic. & N. W.....	32½
20,000	do.....b3	29⅝	100	do.....c	32⅝
100	Canton Co.....	42	200	do.....s5	32
100	N. Y. Cen.....	101½	100	do.....b3	32⅜
200	Erie Railroad....s3	93⅜	100	do.....c	32
200	do.....	93¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr..	65
200	do.....b3	93⅜	100	do.....	65
100	do.....b4	93⅜	100	do.....s3	64⅞
100	do.....c	93⅝	600	do.....	64⅞
200	Hud. Riv. R.....	107⅜	100	do.....c	64⅞
200	Reading R.....	115	100	do.....	64¾
100	do.....	114⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.....	108
200	do.....s3	114⅜	100	do.....b3	107⅞
100	do.....b3	114⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.....	104
600	do.....s3	114	400	do.....	103⅝
1500	do.....	114	100	do.....	103⅜
600	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	72¾	800	do.....	103½
100	do.....c	72⅝	100	do.....c	103⅝
300	do.....	72⅜	100	do.....	103⅞
800	do.....	72⅛	500	do.....c	103
100	do.....c	72⅛	200	do.....	103¼
100	do.....s3	72⅛	500	do.....s3	103
200	Cleve. & Pitts...b3	81½	800	do.....	103
2100	do.....	81	200	do.....b60	104¼
800	do.....	80⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du C...s10	89
800	do.....s3	80⅛	100	do.....s10	90
200	do.....c	80⅜	100	Al. & T. H. R...s3	48
200	do.....	80⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$60,000	O. & M. Cer...	29⅜	600	Mich. S. & N. I.....	71⅜
200	Canton Co.....	42½	100	do.....b10	71½
100	do.....	43	100	do.....s3	71¾
200	Cum. Coal.....	43	1000	do.....	71⅝
400	do.....	43⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.....	c 107⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co....	48⅜	500	do.....	107⅜
100	N. Y. Central.....c	101⅜	100	do.....	c 107⅝
400	do.....	101⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.....	31⅜
100	do.....b10	100⅝	100	do.....	s3 31⅜
100	do.....s10	99⅝	100	do.....	32¼
100	do.....b3	100⅝	100	do.....	32⅜
300	do.....s30	98	400	do.....	32
1100	Erie Railway.....	92⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	65
200	do.....b3	92⅛	100	do.....b3	65
100	do.....s3	92⅛	100	do.....c	65¼
100	do.....c	92⅛	100	do.....s10	65¼
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	107⅜	500	do.....	65¼
100	do.....c	107⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. R..b10	46
400	do.....	108	200	do.....s3	45
100	Reading R.....c	114⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	103¾
500	do.....	114⅛	100	do.....c	103¾
600	Cleve. & Pitts.....	80⅞	200	do.....	103⅞
200	do.....c	81	500	do.....	103⅞
200	do.....s3	79⅛	100	do.....	103⅝
2100	do.....	81	5	Mil. & P. Du C.....	105
1200	do.....	81	1200	do.....	107

SATURDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

Although only one session of the Stock Exchange Boards is held on Saturdays, the business was very large both at the Regular and Open Boards, and subsequently on Broad-street. The Government list and Miscellaneous shares were fairly steady, while the Railway list was under considerable excitement, the *Bears* having rather the advantage early in the day, but the *Bulls* taking the lead in the afternoon. The particular sensation of the day was a further advance of *twenty per cent.* on Prairie du Chien, from 90 to 110 ⅞ per cent. The whole advance of the week on this Stock is from 67 to 110 ⅞ per cent. There is only 20,880 shares of the Common Stock, on which the speculation is now running, and the whole property is represented by $7,500,000, including the contributions to the Sinking Fund, which will go to the Common Stock next Spring, when the mortgage debt is finally declared to be paid off or converted. The present vitality in the Common Stock grows out of the double consideration of the near approach of dividends and the largely-increased traffic since the new crop in Wisconsin began to be felt.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon. The Railways feverish:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.....	92¼	92⅛	Northwest.....	32¾	32
U. S. 5-20s.....	102¼	102⅜	N. West Pref....	65⅛	65⅛
U. S. 7-30s.....	97⅛	97⅜	Rock Island.....	108⅛	107⅞
N. Y. Central....	101⅞	101	Fort Wayne.....	105⅛	103⅜
Erie.....	93⅝	93	Cumb'land Coal.	43	43
Hudson.....	108⅛	108	Quicksilver.....	48⅝	48⅛
Reading.....	115⅛	115	Mariposa.....	11	10⅝
Mich.

DRY GOODS.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS, and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH,
AND GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

FAMILY MOURNING.
AN IMMENSE STOCK, SURPASSING anything before offered, consisting in part of BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOES, DELAINES, OTTOMANS, VELOURS, BRAZILLIAN CLOTH, EMPRESS, IMPERIAL and PARIMASEA CLOTH, CUBAN AND QUEENS CLOTHS, PARISIENNA and MALTISE CLOTHS, BLACK SILKS, some splendid bargains, ENGLISH CRAPES, VEILS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS and BONNETS, unusually cheap.
N. B.—Dresses and other garments made to order and made over in the best possible manner on short notice. Call before purchasing elsewhere at
JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

MOURNING GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
6-4 BLACK DELAINES, very fine, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, very fine, 3s. per yard worth 5s.
BLACK ALPACAS, very fine, 5s. per yard, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, very fine, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
5-4 CRAPE ARMOURS, very fine, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 EUGENIES and ENGLISH POPLINS, 3s. per yard, worth $1.
SPLENDID BALMORAL SKIRTING, 75c. per yard, worth $1 25.
6-4 WINSEYS, EXTRA QUALITY, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
BEAUTIFUL GOODS. SAMPLE LOTS.
Manufactured exclusively for this house.
25 PIECES VERY FINE, $1 50, worth $2.
25 PIECES MUCH FINER, $2, worth $2 75.
25 PIECES SUPERFINE, $2 50, worth $3 50.
25 PIECES SUBLIME, $3, worth $4.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING BONNETS.
The MOST SPLENDID DISPLAY, far surpassing anything before offered; retail price 25 per cent. below the average.
(Observe) W. JACKSON, IMPORTER of [illegible]
ING GOODS, No. 851 Broadway, between [illegible]nd Prince sts.

CHEAP MUSLINS FROM AUCTION.
At ADOLPH KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av., will be found, this week, a splendid white Muslin at 35c. per yard, which is sold nowhere less than 44c.; cheap Calicoes, fast colors, 25c. per yard; a fine assortment in Dress Goods, at 31c., 37c., 44c. and 50c. Cloaks and Shawls will be closed out at remarkably low figures. Balmoral Skirts do. Shirts and Drawers and Woolen Socks very cheap. Special notice is hereby given that during this week we shall offer a LOT OF RICH BROCHE SHAWLS, the cheapest in this market since the war.
ADOLPH KUSTER,
No. 225 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

LAKE & McCREERY
HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE
AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH
AND OPERA CLOAKS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
At 37½ cents, worth 50 cents.
At 50 cents, worth 65 cents.
At 62½ cents, worth 75 cents.
At 75 cents, worth $1.
VERY HANDSOME FRENCH PLAIDS,
At 31½ cents, worth 45 cents.
At 37½ cents, worth 50 cents.
At 50 cents, worth 65 cents.
At 62½ cents, worth 75 cents.
YARD-WIDE ENGLISH MERINOS
At 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
At 75 cents, worth $1.
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS at 81 25, $1 50 and $1 75.
ALL WOOL DELAINES, at 50 cents and 62½ cents.
FRENCH OPERA FLANNELS, 75c., $1¼, and $1.
GREAT BARGAINS IN SCOTCH FLANNELS.
FINE COTTON AND WOOL do., worth 50c.
FINE AND HEAVY ALL WOOL do., worth 56c.
VERY HEAVY GRAY TWILLED, 56c. and 62½c.
HEAVY GRAY TWILLED, 56c., worth 56c.
HEAVY DOUBLE do., 56c. and 56c.
PLAIN RED AND GRAY, 56c. and 56c.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS VERY CHEAP, FROM AUCTION.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Good quality at $2 50, worth $3.
Very heavy, at $3, worth $4.
Extra and Heavy, at $3 50, worth $4 50.
The best at $4, worth $5.
BEAVER CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS.
All wool, at $2 50, worth $4.
All wool, at $3, worth $4 50.
All wool, at $3 50, worth $5.
BE SURE AND PRICE OUR GOODS
BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.
FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 EIGHTH-AV., near Twenty-second-street.

GREAT BREAK IN THE MARKET.
PANIC! PANIC!! PANIC!!!
MERCHANTS WITH LARGE STOCKS
GROW NERVOUS.
MERCHANTS WITH SMALL STOCK REJOICING.
CHEAP GOODS AGAIN THE MOTTO.
NO OLD STOCK TO WORK OFF
AT HIGH PRICES.
SO LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!!
Fully one month ago, anticipating this great panic in the market, we announced, "our goods would be slaughtered." We immediately greatly reduced the prices, and the tremendous rush for the goods showed plainly where those prices were. Having now no old stock to cripple us, we are able to take advantage of this great panic and to buy goods at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE; and being so fortunate to be in this position, we are determined to do the trade in this section of the city, if selling good goods at LOW PRICES will do it.
BLANKETS are down some $3 a pair, and Dress Goods, Prints, Flannels, Cassimeres, Alpacas, &c., are very much cheaper than they have been at any time this Fall.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., cor. Commerce.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
AT $5 00 A PAIR, WORTH $6.
AT $6 00 A PAIR, WORTH $7.
AT $7 50 A PAIR, WORTH $9.
AT $9 00 A PAIR, WORTH $12.
AT $10 00 A PAIR, WORTH $13.
AT $12 00 A PAIR, WORTH $15.
THESE ARE GREATER BARGAINS
THAN ANY WE HAVE YET OFFERED.
FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8th-av., near 22d-st.

HOSIERY.
New styles for ladies, gents, and children, as worn in Paris and London; the Derby Ribbed, Oxford, Cambridge, Crochet, Rob Roy, Victoria, and other styles; gents' long hose undergarments made from Australian wool, of superior finish; children's Union merino dresses, garters, mittens and gloves; best Paris kids, new shades, at reduced prices; undressed kids, all colors, 90c. Fall and Winter gloves in great variety. W. J. ELGER, importer of hosiery, gloves and fancy goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WET MUSLINS!
WET MUSLINS!!
WET MUSLINS!!!
BOTH BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS!!
NOW FOR SOME CHEAP COTTONS!
These Muslins have been bought at a great sacrifice, and will be sold at a small advance for cash. They comprise the BEST makes in the market, are only slightly soiled, and are warranted to be equal in durability and quality to any goods manufactured. We consider them very cheap, and worthy the immediate attention of all persons intending to purchase that class of goods.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
JOHN CAMPBELL,
(Late with George Brodie,)
Will open, MONDAY MORNING, a large assortment of WINTER CLOAKS,
at
No. 896 BROADWAY,
between 19th and 20th sts.

MME. F. PINCHON
Has now opened
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
PARIS WINTER CLOAKS.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS.
CHINCHILLAS AND BEAVERS,
FOR $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 UP TO $8.
A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER COMMERCE.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS,
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 196 Pearl-st., New-Yo

BLANKETS FOR $5, $6, $7, $8 AND $10. FORMER PRICE $7, $9, $10, $12 AND $14.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER COMMERCE.

ALPACAS—FOR 40c., 50c., 62½c., 75c., AND $1; FORMER PRICE 50c., 62½c., 75c., 90c. AND $1 25.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—A FINE assortment in long and square. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3 doors below Amity-st.

MISS M. E. HOUSTON—LATE WITH GENIN & Hearn, has specialties in Cloaks and Bonnets. Dressmaking in all its branches. Particular attention paid to orders. No. 736 Broadway, below 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, LOOPS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND SACQUES,
of London and Paris manufacture, including every foreign novelty; also, a large assortment of our own make, for first-class retail trade, and
LOW-PRICED CLOAKS
in great variety. LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie.)
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
EVERY QUALITY. Also, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
Elegant Lyons and Paris REPS, MOIRE, BROCADES, SATINS, ROBES, &c., &c., in great variety.
ALSO—LOW-PRICED SILKS.
Plain, Plaids, Fashionable Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, WAISTS, EMBROIDERED and PLAIN SKIRTS, CHEMISES, &c.
ALSO, MISSES' AND BOYS'
Wardrobes, Coats, Blouses, Hats, Caps, Boys' Suits, Waists, Underclothing, Infants' Wardrobes, Bridal Outfits, &c., ready made or made to order.
☞ Particular attention given to all orders in this department.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 2 5, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

M. A. DE LENEY,
NO. 48 UNION-PLACE,
Corner 17th-st.
has an elegant stock of
FRENCH CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c.,
OF HER OWN SELECTION IN PARIS,
which she is offering at remarkably low prices.
She is frequently receiving shipments from the first Paris houses, and her styles and qualities are unsurpassed.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 COUPONS
DUE
DECEMBER 15 AND JANUARY 15,
WANTED BY
Henry A. Heiser's Sons,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
Coupons due January, March and May next, cashed in gold on liberal terms.
JOHN Q. ADAMS, R. J. KIMBALL, E. D. MOORE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 7 New-st., (near Wall.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Foreign Exchange bought and sold on commission. Four per cent. interest paid on deposits, subject to draft. Collections made on all points of the United States and Canadas. References: American Exchange National Bank; Mechanics' National Bank; Duncan, Sherman & Co.; H. A. Smythe, President Central National Bank; G. H. & L. Laflin, Chicago, Ill.; Allen, Copp & Nisbet, St. Louis, Mo.; Ontario Bank, Toronto; Molson's Bank, Montreal.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, Agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

ELECTION.
OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1865.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
A meeting of stockholders will be held at the office of Griswold & Dickinson, No. 62 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., to hear report of Committee appointed Oct. 25, 1865. By order of
J. A. SMITH, Chairman.
THOS. B. LAWSON, Secretary for Stockholders.

LAYTONIA AND SAGE RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.—Office of the Laytonia and Sage Run Petroleum Company, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Laytonia and Sage Run Petroleum Company of New-York will be held at the office of the company, No. 80 Beaver-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time an election of trustees, to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 2 to 9.
T. FIRTH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election of this Company will be held, at their office, No. 200 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M., for the election of ten Directors, in lieu of those whose terms of office expire on that day, and of twelve Inspectors of the next election.
The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV.-RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 9, 1865. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INS. CO., No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 13th inst., from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P M. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

$3,000.—WANTED TO MAKE UP A share (1-10 interest) in a silver mine now being worked with great success, the subscribers having already invested $7,000. Any portion of the above will be received and the per rata of stock given. Address W. C. M., Box No. 4,178 Post-office, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pettepaill Telegraph Reniver Company will be held at No. 112 Broadway, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Sugar Company will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., at No. 16 Rose-st., for the election of Trustees, &c.
N. DENTON SMITH, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company will be paid, par and interest, on presentation of the same at the office of STIMSON, FRONK & Co., No. 25 William-st., at any time between now and the 10th of November next.

WILMINGTON MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—Bondholders of this line residing at the North, will confer a favor and benefit themselves, by sending their addresses to H. W. F., Box No. 6,732 New-York Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. free from government tax, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY A. SMYTHE. President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5 per cent.,) free of government tax, payable on and after 10th inst. By order. G. W. DENT, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (5) on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on the 2d day of November next, free of government tax. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
By Union Dime Savings Bank,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Assets, $1,571,660 75.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 360 FOR TWENTY-FIVE SHARES OF THE MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY STOCK. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped. Any one returning said certificate to the office of the company will be suitably rewarded.

$250 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR information that will lead to the recovery of a number of books stolen on the evening of Monday, Oct. 30, from No. 84 Leonard-st. Inquire on second floor.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on MONDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 M.; the MARIPOSA, L. HOWES, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., and the EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
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STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. PINCHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. For passage at the lowest rates apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP, AND AT PARA EVERY OTHER TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 28th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43, North River, one of their new first-class steamships,
THE
SOUTH AMERICA,
TINKELPAUGH, Commander,
will leave
on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November,
and will call at Para.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE—DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class Steamships
GULF CITY.....Capt. JAMES STEWART
GULF STREAM.....Capt. ROBERT MOUNT
VICKSBURGH.....Capt. WM. F. MCCRERY
MERCEDITA.....Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS
The fast-sailing steamship
MERCEDITA
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 19 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class Steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. CHAS. P. MARSHMAN
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The E. B. SOUDER leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 9.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE COASTWISE COMPANY
will dispatch the fast side-wheel steamship
ALABAMA,
JOSEPH LIMEBURNER, Commander,
on TUESDAY, Nov. 7,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
Apply at company's office, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. SHAW, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
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OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
REDUCED PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $250. Second Class, $175. Third Class, $100.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on MONDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, the new and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.
For passage apply at No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st,
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.
THE NEW-YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 Broadway, issue policies covering all the risks of the voyage (including the railroad) to San Francisco for $2 50 per $1,000.
W. A. BAYLEY, President.
EDWARD GREENE, Secretary.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO PACIFIC COAST.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on the 11th inst.
SLOW FREIGHT will be received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., every WEEK-DAY, commencing on the 2d inst., between the hours of 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., closing at 3 P. M. on the 10th inst.
FAST FREIGHT will be received up to 9 o'clock A. M. on the day of sailing.
For rates apply at our offices, No. 84 Broadway and Canal-st. dock. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
FAIRBANKS, Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
CLYDE, CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
The splendid iron steamship FAIRBANKS, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 4 P.M. from Pier No. 13, East River, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 17 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The strictly A 1 steamship
CHARLES C. LEARY,
having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched for the above port in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

HORRIBLE SENSATION!—SEA-SICKNESS prevented and cured. Certificates, Surgeon Pacific Mail Steamship Co., chemists and others. For sale by HEGEMAN & CO., No. 399 Broadway.

HORRIBLE SENSATION!—SEA-SICKNESS prevented and cured. Certificates, Surgeon Pacific Mail Steamship Co., chemists and others. For sale by HEGEMAN & CO., No. 399 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID P. DAVIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 45 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4½ P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 146 Pearl-st. Fare $2.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, Tyrrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N.Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. Jacob H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the express train. Freight taken for the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT ROBERT MORRIS; length 225 feet, breadth of beam 24 feet; beam engine, cylinder, 56½ inches diameter, 9 feet stroke. For particulars apply to H. C. FARRINGTON, 41 Jay-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A COUPE ROCKAWAY AND HANDSOME family horse for sale. Horse 7 years old, dark bay, long tail and mane, 16 hands, stylish and handsome, warranted sound and gentle, and free from any tricks; coupe and harness used only three months; all in perfect order. Seen at BARRITT'S Livery-stable, 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH COUPE HORSE, 16½ hands, fine action, &c. Wanted, a good double-harness, Princess metal mountings. Address Box No. 5,233 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE LADY'S PONY, WITH saddles and bridles; also a light buggy and harness. Inquire of T. L. SMITH, Naval Hospital, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

A. THEODORE MOITH'S
CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID,
Warranted equal to Arnold's.
Samples, style and prices can be seen, and orders filled at Messrs. HALL & BLAUVELT'S,
No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 365 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 6, Second and last night of Meyerbeer's masterwork, ROBERT LE DIABLE.
With its extraordinarily strong cast, including MME. CAROZZI ZUCCHI, MLLE. ORTOLANI, SIGNOR E. IRFRE, SIGNOR LORINI, SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
Conductor.....CARL BERGMANN.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 7, by general request, and for one more night only, the immensely successful new opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8—RIGOLETTO.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn, ROBERT LE DIABLE.
FRIDAY—First time this season of FRA DIAVOLO SIG. MAZZOLENI, for the first time, as FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Grand Combination MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING—Grand extra performance for the benefit of the Benevolent Dramatic and Musical Association.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, The new and original FIVE-ACT COMEDY, by H. T. Craven,
THE NEEDFUL,
with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and G. Maeder. Machinery by H. Butler. New costumes and appointments.
In which Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, MARK SMITH, GEORGE HOLLAND, YOUNG, JOHN SEFTON, C. RINGGOLD, NORTON, J. G. WILLIAMSON, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JENNINGS and Miss GREEN, will appear.
The Grand Piano used at this theatre is from the celebrated manufactory of STEINWAY & SONS, the Cabinet organ from MASON & HAMLIN.
Massinger's great play, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS, is in preparation. Due notice will be given of the next representations of the DOUBLE GALLANT, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, (from the Theatre Royal, St. James, London;) due notice will be given of his debut.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
The grand piano now used in the orchestra is from the manufactory of
STEINWAY & SONS.
LAST WEEK OF MISS KATE FISHER,
the popular Equestrienne and protean Actress.
For this week the Grand Oriental Equestrian Spectacle of the
CATARACT OF THE GANGES;
OR,
THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER.
With New Scenery, Machinery, Appointments and numerous Auxiliaries.
MISS KATE FISHER as ZAMINE.
Mr. Walter Grisdale, George Brooks, Mr. G. W. Thompson, G. Linzard, Miss Hyatt, Mrs. H. Jordan, &c.
The Stud of the Cataract by the horse WONDER.
With the irresistible local drama of
THREE FAST MEN.
MISS KATE FISHER in EIGHT CHARACTERS.
BATH ROAD.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Nov. 6, and during the week,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
(The excelsior troupe) in the following pieces:
LES MISERABLES, or OLD TIMES' ROCKS.
OUR AFRICAN POLKA, SCARED CONTRABAND, RECKON I'S IN LUCK, DEAF IN A HORN, STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
DAN BRYANT.....as.....BADGER
Parquet, 50 cents; Circle, 30 cents. Commence at 7½.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM,
SKATING, ARCHERY and CROQUET PLAYING-ROOM,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.
New classes for ladies, exclusively misses and masters, and for gentlemen are forming.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings and all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:
H. M. Alexander. Wm. E. Dodge. Robert Schell.
John Aspinwall. Henry Ivison. John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton. Geo. De Forest. W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett. Edmund Dwight. Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd. O. D. F. Grant. James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler. Oliver Harriman. Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj. F. Butler. Enoch Ketcham. John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield. Alex. Knox. H. C. Van Vorst.
B. Cannon. Calvin E. Knox. Ralph Wells.
John. R. Coen. [illegible]berts. John C. Work.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Enthusiastic Union Meetings Last Evening.

Rally of the Electors in the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards.

Speeches of Hon. Horace Greeley and Horatio P. Allen.

Gathering of the Democracy at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Addresses by Montgomery Blair and John Van Buren.

As the political campaign draws to a close the contestants wax in fervor to insure the success of their respective tickets. There were several meetings held last evening, which were generally well attended in spite of the ardor-dampening weather. We present outlines of the more important of these gatherings.

Union Rally in the Sixteenth Ward—Address by Mr. Horace Greeley.

Last evening, the Unionists of the Sixteenth Ward rallied in large numbers at Washington Hall, Corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. Mr. MARSH was called to the Chair, and after a few remarks, introduced

MR. HORACE GREELEY,

Who said that during the war just ended we had undoubtedly sustained great and important losses, yet he believed that no one but would willingly bear his full share of those losses rather than that the war should have ended by a disruption of the Union. Speaking of what would have occurred had McCLELLAN been elected to the Presidential chair, Mr. GREELEY said that in that case there would have been no capture of Richmond nor crushing out of the rebellion. McCLELLAN and his party would have tried to compromise with the rebels, and finding that impossible, as would have been the case, they would have carried the Democratic States into the Southern Confederacy with its slavery and its war debt. The only States left out would have been the Republican. This is what would have been in the past. Speaking of the future Mr. GREELEY said the Democrats had constructed a platform just as much like ours as they possibly could. They had also taken our men, or at least men that had acted with us in the past. He had been told that when one of the delegates to a certain Democratic convention was asked how they had got on, he replied: "Why pretty well; we've got one Democrat on the ticket." On Gen. SLOCUM Mr. GREELEY was very severe. He had not the same excuse, he said, that others had for going over to the Democrats. He had never been a Democrat. He had hitherto acted on the side, and he was ambitious; he got a regiment, was noticed by Gen. McCLELLAN, received favors and preferment, and thenceforward he could see no one but McCLELLAN. Before he had been six months in the army he had become a Copperhead. Three-fourths of the men who will vote for SLOCUM at the coming election had wished that our army had been destroyed. Mr. GREELEY said he was in Syracuse when SLOCUM'S regiment marched out, and the remarks of the citizens of Syracuse betrayed that Copperheadism reigned triumphant in that city. "There go a lot of fools," said one man; "Hope they'll never come back," said another. These are the men, remarked Mr. GREELEY, who will vote for SLOCUM. Mr. GREELEY proceeded to speak of the proper treatment of rebels. He would treat them kindly as misguided men, but would let them know that they had seriously offended. He would make them understand that they had not done so fine a thing as many of them seemed to suppose in getting up a rebellion. He was sorry to see the toadyism with which some of the prominent rebels had been received here and in other cities. The Copperheads looked on them as gods. If Lee were to come here he would be received with more demonstration than any General in the Union Army. That, he thought, was all wrong. The Democracy, he said, had rejoiced over our defeats. When the news of Bull Run came, they were so tickled they hardly knew how to contain themselves. He did not think they wanted disunion, but they wanted a compromise and to defeat the loyal Union. By my disaster they lost control, and as a test to the country, not as binding, ordered the Republican party. The split between the Northern and Southern Democrats had let the Republicans into power. Th Democrats then turned round and said: "You have caused all this trouble," when the real facts were, that the Southern Democrats had become disgusted with the Northern, and had resolved to terminate the alliance. The Democrats now asked to be allowed to come together again. Let the Southern States, they said, send representatives to Congress. No matter whether they abolish slavery and repudiate the rebel debt or not, let them come, said the Democrats, and we will then govern the country for good. This, he said, he had no doubt they would do, if they got votes enough. The Democrats said their policy was President JOHNSON'S policy, but it would be found that the States were with the President had no notion of allowing the Southern States to be represented in Congress until they had done what they had been ordered to do. If the Democrats got into power they would assuredly repudiate the national debt. Already they were crying out for a removal of the tariff, and the levying of a tax on national securities. All this was merely preliminary to repudiation, for if the tariff is taken off, the internal revenue tax must be abolished also. The home manufacturer cannot compete with the foreign one if he has to pay domestic taxes, and has no protection. Is it well, said Mr. GREELEY in conclusion, to allow these people to come into power. You must consider this question for yourselves, and answer it at the polls on Tuesday next.

Mr. GREELEY was frequently interrupted by applause during the delivery of his address.

Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER was then called on, but declined to speak in consequence of suffering from a sore throat. Addresses were afterwards made by Mr. ABRAM. LENT and others.

Union Mass Meeting in the Twelfth Ward.

Notwithstanding the stormy weather of last night there was a very large gathering of the supporters of President JOHNSON'S policy, at Washington Hall, Harlem. The meeting was called to order by Mr. NELSON CRAFORD, who moved that HORATIO P. ALLEN take the chair. Mr. STEPHEN H. KNAPP was appointed secretary.

Mr. ALLEN, on taking the chair, made some happy remarks. He said the storm then raging would be nothing to the storm of indignation from the Democrats that would roll through the State next Tuesday evening, when the result of the election should be declared. He spoke at some length on what the Union party had done toward the preservation of the Union. It had never been recreant to its duty or to the country. He alluded sarcastically to the men who now pretended to support President JOHNSON, whose only aim was to get into power, to side with the South, and saddle on us the debt of the rebels, which would be added to our own national debt, that had been created to crush that self same rebellion. In reviewing the men who had taken a prominent part against the country's nationality, he could not find one from a General down to a private that had belonged to the Republican party. At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. ALLEN, which were frequently applauded a series of resolutions were offered by Mr. I. B. WAKEMAN. The first resolution declares that the Union party saved the country, and can alone be trusted. The second and third read as follows:

Resolved, That we adhere to and advocate the principles of the Democratic party of THOMAS JEFFERSON, to wit: To the equality of all men before the law; to the moral value and dignity of all useful labor however humble, and to the doctrine that manhood should be the basis of political rights and suffrage, rather than the "accidents" of birth, color, wealth or education. And we assert that the present so-called Democratic party abandoned these principles, and in so doing begat and nursed in its bosom the monsters—the slavery and the slave oligarchy and doctrine of State sovereignty, which have cost us the late terrible war. That throughout the whole of the war that party regarded those monsters as its children, and cherished them in every way it could. That it was the malignant enemy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and every one of his effective war measures, and the friend of slavery and its generals and allies, and we call upon our people by their verdict in this election to place that party in the pillory of history beside the Tories of the Revolution and the Federals of 1812.

Resolved, That hypocrisy is the unwilling tribute that vice pays to virtue—particularly successful virtue; and that the frantic efforts of a few reckless leaders of the rham Democracy in this State to force their slavery-paralyzed party by a back somersault on to the Union platform, now that it is found to be the only sound one, can only result in pitiful contortions and broken limbs. That the people can never forget that party's record of damning platforms, speeches, leaders, and votes during the war, and that they will not allow the party that violently and treacherously opposed them in the war to snatch the fruits of their victory, and thus reap where they have not sown.

That by vainly trying to disguise and deny their real sentiment and record, and by attempting to steal soldiers as candidates, this party has lost all claim to honesty in advocating a bad cause. We may once have respected the ass and magpie as stupid, but well-meaning, animals, we cannot do so when we find one in the lion's skin and the other in stolen military feathers.

A number of other resolutions were appended of a local nature, all of which were unanimously adopted.

Very effective as well as humorous speeches were made by Capt. GEORGE T. NOYER and Col. O'BRIENES, after which the meeting adjourned.

Democratic Meeting at Carmansville.

The Democratic party intended to have had a grand display, both of talent and numbers, last evening at Carmansville, if posters were to be depended upon, as not less than a thousand of mammoth size were posted up wherever a picket-fence would hold them. At 9:20, Dr. BRADFORD was in the room, but the audience still sat without organization or speaker. When our reporter left, there was no prospect of political speakers appearing.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Speeches of Montgomery Blair and John Van Buren.

Last evening, the Democrats of Kings County held a mass meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The house was about two-thirds full, and the audience was composed almost wholly of the sterner sex, voters and non-voters. Little enthusiasm was manifested, the inclement weather, no doubt, having a sensible influence upon the audience.

Gen. PLATT, a resident of Brooklyn, was called to the chair, and he took his seat with very few remarks. He introduced to the meeting Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, of New-York, who spoke at length, giving a history of his own life, and his personal connections with DANIEL WEBSTER.

The chairman afterward introduced Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who addressed the meeting substantially as follows:

MR. BLAIR'S SPEECH.

I have been now for some weeks engaged in canvassing the State of New-York, and I have had great success. I have come here to-night to tell you that I believe the Democratic party is the only one able to save the constitution. I have nothing to say against the Democratic party for the past, although I have been somewhat opposed to it. I am proud to say that Mr. LINCOLN was my personal friend, and nothing gives that man so much honor as his testimony to the honesty of the Democratic party. That party had its divisions in the past, but it had always been firm in supporting the government. The Republican party had been divided also, and it had tried to let the rebels go; even Chief-Justice CHASE went so far. The Republican party now wanted universal suffrage, and so would create a despotism, for that is what it would result in. Give the negro a right to vote, and they would put us beneath their feet. Was not the government of NAPOLEON founded on universal suffrage, and was that not a despotism? The American people are not to be deluded with such pernicious doctrines. The Republicans claimed to be Johnson men; but what sort of Johnson men were they? They were also Lincoln men, and yet they abused Mr. LINCOLN because he was lorbearing toward the South. They thought him taken away by Providence, for they hoped through Mr. JOHNSON (whom they thought to be made of stormer stuff) to crush out the very life of the Southern people. But Mr. JOHNSON was a Democrat by education and instinct. He had been brought up in the school of "old hickory." His negro suffrage necessitates the presence of military power, and it will have it if the Republicans succeed. But I very much mistake the people of the North if they will allow it. I do not believe they will be remiss in their duty. I know you are anxious to hear my friend Mr. VAN BUREN, and I share in that feeling, so I gladly give way to that gentleman.

The Chairman said Mr. VAN BUREN needed no introduction. He had great pleasure in presenting the next Secretary of State. [Laughter.]

MR. VAN BUREN'S SPEECH.

He said: I feel gratified at this reception, as I have not addressed the people of Brooklyn since we had the satisfaction of placing HORATIO SEYMOUR in the gubernatorial chair. You know, gentlemen, that I have been for some time engaged in discussing the leading topics brought out by this contest. I have addressed several large audiences in my tour through the State. In traveling through this great State I find one feeling in the Democratic party. During my tour I met with no loss until last night, when I lost my carpet bag. I do not mean to say that the Republican party had anything to do with it, but I do say that no Democrat would have taken it. I do not mean to attribute it to Gen. KILPATRICK, [hisses,] for that General was more in the habit of losing his own baggage than in getting anybody's else. We have at the head of our ticket a soldier who has covered the American banners with glory. I do not envy the feelings of Gen. LOGAN, when he comes here and speaks against his old commander. I do not think it honorable in men who never were under fire to seize the present occasion to abuse that soldier who has resigned his great office, with its salary, to present himself for election to a subordinate position. But I understand that these Generals never come here except when sent by the Secretary of War. [Hisses.] We have heard a great deal about the speech of Gov. SEWARD, said to have been delivered at Auburn before a large audience. That speech was never delivered, no meeting ever having taken place. However, in this published speech the speaker or writer speaks of the Secretary of War in the warmest terms. [Mr. VAN BUREN here read sundry extracts alluded to.] I charge that while Mr. STANTON was in BUCHANAN'S cabinet he was met by the Senator from Mississippi after resigning, and that Mr. STANTON told him that he had done quite right, that the course of the South would bring the North to its senses. I know this to be true, and STANTON dare not deny it. He was called to the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, and I believe at the instance of Mr. SEWARD, whose instrument he was. Mr. SEWARD says Mr. STANTON is to be credited with all the important achievements of the war. Let us see what these deeds, achievements were. We have now a terrible and it was caused by the war; and if there had been no Republican party there would have been no war, and if it had not been for the "divine" STANTON the war might have been ended in two years instead of lasting for four years. The Abolitionists of the North were without power until Mr. SEWARD backed the Black party to their skirts. The South had a perfect right to say: you do not like our institutions let us go our way in peace. When Mr. BUCHANAN laid down the rule that while the South had no right to secede, he had no power to coerce them to remain. Gen. JACKSON could see it without his spectacles. I came here in 1863, when the war was languishing and reverses were overcoming our arms, and powerful combinations were being formed in the North to overthrow the government, and cause the war to fail and the rebellion to succeed—I came here, I say, to urge upon the people of Brooklyn to support the Democratic party, and so save the nation. I charge that the war could have been ended in 1862, by Gen. MCCLELLAN, as it was in 1865 by Gen. GRANT. If the "divine" STANTON had not withdrawn McDOWELL from McCLELLAN'S flank, he would have entered Richmond. It had been charged that McCLELLAN did not move fast enough. BURNSIDE did move fast enough, and what did he do? In consequence of the policy of STANTON, Congress passed a law creating the office of Lieutenant-General, giving that rank to the Democrat GRANT, who speedily put Democrats in power, SHERMAN, SLOCUM and SHERIDAN. The Republican party desired a longer term of power, and they consequently turn upon the Democratic party and call it disloyal. I do not know exactly what SLOCUM'S disloyalty consists of, or Gen. PATRICK'S, or any other of the Democratic candidates presented for your suffrages. The Republican party has many leading men, of considerable intelligence—SUMNER, STEVENS, and Judge CHASE, though why the Chief Justice confines his speeches to the negroes I cannot say. Judge CHASE is now organizing a party for the next Presidential campaign, and it will consist of Southern negroes and Northern Republicans. I believe the Democratic party will stand by President JOHNSON and his policy. The majority against us, at the last election was very small. If proper polling places had been prepared for the people, the vote would have been different. I believe there were enough soldiers' votes changed or kept from the polls to give us victory. The soldiers are now home and I would like to see any one try to change the soldiers' vote. Why do so many of the leading men of the Republican party come back to their old love for the Democratic party? Because they intend to support President JOHNSON. The Republican party ask from Mr. JOHNSON some recognition of their support. I understand they do, but the President does not answer such requests. The only true supporters of President JOHNSON were to be found in the ranks of the Democratic party. The Republican party knew that if Mr. JOHNSON'S policy prevailed, that at the next Presidential canvass there would be a solid electoral vote of one hundred and twelve against them. Now that the war is over, we wish to forget those terrible battles of Cold Harbor and the Wilderness, and rather remember the battles of Saratoga and Lundy's Lane, fought as they were by the American armies under such Southern Generals and slaveholders as WASHINGTON and others. To-morrow being Sunday I intend to lay over, unless I can get brother BEECHER to give me an hour to speak in his church, provided I can get him to speak in Tammany Hall on Monday. I have always opposed the present Secretary of State, and I have spoken of him freely, and I think I have got him in a position that will floor him next Tuesday. I have asked the leaders of the Republican party to come forward and support JOHNSON, and they are slow to do so. We will save them the trouble, for the Democratic party of New-York and New-Jersey will roll up such a majority as will put him firmer than ever upon his seat.

Democratic Meeting in the Nineteenth Ward.

There was a Democratic meeting held last night at Landman's, in the Nineteenth Ward, but it was very slimly attended, although there was a plentiful display of lights in the windows, as well as bonfires in the street. None of the prominent speakers as promised on the posters were present.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Filling Vacancies in Lists of Inspectors, &c., of Elections—The State Bounty Loan.

This board met at noon yesterday, the President, Mr. WM. TWEED, in the chair.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that vacancies in the lists of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election can only be filled by the Commissioners of Police, and not by the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. BLUNT offered a preamble and resolution in regard to the State Bounty Loan. The preamble states that the debt is $30,000,000, of which about $16,500,000 will have to be paid by this county. That at the coming election the question will be submitted to the people, whether the debt shall be paid at once or the time be extended for twelve years; that if the debt is to be paid at once, it will add enormously to the tax levy for next year; that the people should be urged to vote for an extension of time, and that ballots should be prepared by the Committee on Volunteering to enable citizens to vote on this important question. The preamble and resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published in full in the TIMES and other daily papers.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution, which was referred, instructing the Comptroller to pay no bills certified by any member, committee or officer of the board, unless such bills were first audited by the board.

The board then adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th inst.

THE REGISTRY YESTERDAY.

Total Number of Electors Registered Thus Far.

We publish below a nearly accurate statement, received by Police Telegraph, last evening, of the total number of electors that have recorded their names at the hour of closing the registry offices last night. In many of the districts the inspectors were kept quite busy throughout the afternoon and evening; but in the majority there was little work to do. In one district only three electors registered, and in another but five appeared during the day. Our figures show the last Presidential vote in every district in the city, as compared with the total registry thus far. The figures for the Third Ward are those of Friday night—the inspectors not having returned yesterday's work. If we had received these figures our report of the entire registry would have been accurate and complete. The total for the whole city, at the closing of the registry offices on Friday night, was 74,685, and the total at the close last night was 84,820, showing that 10,135 names were recorded yesterday. This is much better than was expected.

FIRST WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total Present Registery.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total Present Registery.
1	42	604	458	4	40	116	91
2	63	491	528	5	34	311	137
3	34	640	412				
Total			213		2162		1636

SECOND WARD.

1	127	144	145	2	59	194	171
Total			186		338		316

THIRD WARD.

1	77	223	220	3	53	112	97
2	86	121	127	4	11	44	30
Total			227		500		483

The Inspectors of the Third Ward made no returns, and we are compelled to use the figures of Friday night.

FOURTH WARD.

1	162	295	318	5	17	238	166
2	77	508	462	6	14	325	176
3	34	369	311	7	45	343	273
4	85	324	181				
Total			434		2418		1907

FIFTH WARD.

1	92	198	158	5	85	351	277
2	92	159	132	6	137	299	312
3	103	285	292	7	158	269	261
4	277	229	325	8	78	278	230
Total			1022		2038		1994

SIXTH WARD.

1	10	64	51	6	61	655	430
2	32	247	120	7	28	599	177
3	41	358	228	8	45	555	277
4	55	382	291	9	28	699	451
5	21	518	378				
Total			839		5457		2435

SEVENTH WARD.

1	108	367	307	7	146	221	313
2	56	596	424	8	119	342	363
3	140	501	315	9	118	353	456
4	50	269	184	10	50	475	468
5	96	413	467	11	72	551	384
6	275	465	486				
Total			1232		4490		4147

EIGHTH WARD.

1	120	244	271	7	121	380	450
2	177	410	481	8	223	564	495
3	110	240	230	9	159	524	353
4	152	227	238	10	71	379	287
5	70	185	154	11	101	505	285
6	180	176	200	12	46	215	213
Total			1621		5203		5661

NINTH WARD.

1	246	475	285	10	217	281	224
2	263	314	375	11	248	498	303
3	313	493	450	12	190	306	267
4	267	272	278	13	—	—	240
5	311	291	472	14	—	—	469
6	223	183	321	15	—	—	274
7	304	242	359	16	—	—	412
8	268	328	208	17	—	—	154
9	248	281	441				
Total			3488		3844		3661

TENTH WARD.

1	292	331	349	5	316	402	231
2	315	422	346	6	284	339	303
3	274	457	301	7	—	—	252
4	201	366	420	8	—	—	488
Total			1690		2347		2037

ELEVENTH WARD.

1	119	353	410	10	94	183	224
2	112	572	532	11	140	203	273
3	144	362	426	12	85	269	208
4	178	369	354	13	78	405	364
5	152	317	389	14	156	233	384
6	84	157	237	15	50	186	214
7	75	410	400	16	107	311	415
8	109	345	343	17	48	214	222
9	140	263	255	18	57	311	315
Total			1928		5490		6265

TWELFTH WARD.

1	93	249	346	4	411	389	1056
2	208	440	569	5	89	404	415
3	293	679	895	6	181	937	455
Total			1275		2498		3735

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1	199	366	445	5	153	406	475
2	174	414	556	6	139	267	305
3	122	525	540	7	58	189	227
4	119	409	492	8	142	297	391
Total			1106		2767		3278

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1	59	187	178	6	139	356	384
2	29	670	398	7	115	259	285
3	102	620	227	8	80	319	311
4	41	609	391	9	82	561	471
5	130	563	358	10	82	285	185
Total			859		4229		3168

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1	289	260	426	6	273	127	262
2	271	275	414	7	170	85	136
3	137	214	289	8	251	285	390
4	241	225	417	9	210	160	205
5	161	88	161	10	137	171	249
Total			2245		1370		1902

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1	367	288	351	8	29	125	473
2	372	454	421	9	287	275	455
3	264	470	595	10	235	257	528
4	303	361	338	11	—	—	295
5	365	393	313	12	—	—	512
6	424	382	566	13	—	—	198
7	212	455	261	14	—	—	152
Total			2868		3478		4917

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1	251	248	392	13	153	290	409
2	234	377	351	14	43	481	283
3	292	352	274	15	96	404	259
4	257	358	295	16	213	501	284
5	310	478	358	17	239	435	406
6	287	228	258	18	166	446	301
7	403	327	455	19	211	444	385
8	104	364	251	20	—	—	395
9	69	499	237	21	—	—	378
10	66	210	250	22	—	—	349
11	168	412	376	23	—	—	395
12	141	426	347				
Total			3427		7032		7708

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1	356	214	419	9	158	343	333
2	452	301	467	10	68	306	316
3	488	287	527	11	154	317	423
4	178	124	217	12	46	346	295
5	176	154	289	13	54	498	448
6	206	255	419	14	36	318	298
7	181	290	382	15	59	411	446
8	87	200	205				
Total			3278		4354		5452

NINETEENTH WARD.

1	203	507	311	7	191	477	307
2	157	434	254	8	191	281	440
3	247	393	346	9	247	389	148
4	267	467	368	10	—	—	541
5	103	299	541	11	—	—	377
6	302	348	500	12	—	—	448
Total			1941		3574		4759

TWENTIETH WARD.

1	83	440	375	11	224	507	337
2	189	303	333	12	186	336	328
3	273	588	688	13	192	357	275
4	179	360	239	14	311	427	335
5	101	506	289	15	—	—	422
6	328	245	269	16	—	—	368
7	321	224	312	17	—	—	309
8	164	419	344	18	—	—	310
9	170	474	242	19	—	—	273
10	169	367	330	20	—	—	217
Total			2474		5533		6008

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1	150	319	371	8	185	148	280
2	127	426	415	9	215	295	260
3	104	414	465	10	238	349	429
4	141	446	464	11	277	268	386
5	125	457	553	12	291	264	263
6	84	278	316	13	276	185	512
7	66	334	334	14	320	176	472
Total			2767		4189		5660

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1	135	396	520	10	163	313	165
2	248	420	345	11	187	434	229
3	248	364	464	12	60	306	177
4	281	280	464	13	79	216	266
5	169	227	203	14	78	134	207
6	137	165	322	15	—	—	304
7	144	278	390	16	—	—	202
8	200	218	298	17	—	—	189
9	232	356	358				
Total			3672		4345		5161
Total registry thus far							84,820

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS OF NEW-YORK.

SHALL THIS COUNTY BE COMPELLED TO PAY A STATE BOUNTY TAX OF $10,894,413 20 NEXT YEAR?

Action of the Board of Supervisors.

THEY ADVISE EVERY CITIZEN TO VOTE "FOR THE ACT TO CREATE A STATE DEBT TO PAY BOUNTIES."

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1865.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

Whereas, By the Bounty Laws of the Legislature of 1865, provision is made for a State tax of thirty millions ($30,000,000) of dollars for the purpose of assuming as a State charge the expense of raising the quota of the State under the call of the President, dated Dec. 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men; and

Whereas, By chapter three hundred and twenty-five (325) of the laws of 1865, appended hereto, provision is made to submit to the people of the State, at the general election to be held on Tuesday next, the question whether such tax shall be made a twelve (12) year loan or not; while, by other laws, it is provided that should the people decide against such twelve (12) year loan, then the whole debt of thirty millions of dollars ($30,000,000) shall be paid in 1866, from moneys to be raised by tax on the assessable property of the State; and

Whereas, The State Comptroller has given the Supervisors of this county the following notice in regard to this, among other matters affecting the tax on this county for State purposes for the year 1866, viz.:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 10, 1865.

SIR: The Board of Equalization of Taxes, in pursuance of chapter 312, of the laws of 1859, have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in your county at the sum of $622,595,040, upon which amount a State tax of $13,798,262 57 must be levied for the coming year, being 22 13-80 mills on the dollar, for the following purposes, viz:

For schools, ¾ of a mill, per chapter 555, laws 1864.
For general purposes, 2½ mills, per chapter 709, laws 1865.
For canals, ⅞ of a mill, per chapter 85, laws 1865.
For canals, ½ of a mill, per chapter 271, laws 1859.
For extension of Chenango Canal, 3-16 of a mill, per chapter 185, laws 1864.
For Champlain Canal, 1-10 of a mill, per chapter 186, laws 1864.
For bounties, 1¼ per cent., per chapter 56, laws 1865.*

Your obedient servant,
L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

* If a majority of votes shall be given at the general election in November, in favor of creating a debt for the bounties, this item will be omitted from the tax-levy and a circular directing its omission will be issued from this office.

And whereas, the following sums represent the amount which this county must raise for State purposes next year, in case the people on Tuesday do not decide affirmatively "For the Act to create a State Debt," viz.:

For what Purpose.	Amount.
For schools, ¾ of a mill, per chapter 555, laws 1864	$466,946 28
For general purposes, 2½ mills, per chapter 709, laws 1865	1,556,487 00
For canals, ⅞ of a mill, per chapter 85, laws 1865	544,770 06
For canals, — of a mill, per chapter 271, laws 1859	155,648 76
For extension of Chenango Canal, 3-16 of a mill, per chapter 185, laws 1864	116,736 57
For Champlain Canal, 1-10 of a mill, per chapter 186, laws 1864	62,259 50
For bounties, 1¼ per cent., per chapter 56, laws 1865	10,895,413 20
Total	$13,798,262 07

And whereas, of this sum of ten millions eight hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty cents ($10,895,413 20,) required of us for State bounty purposes, it is understood that the whole sum will be expended in reimbursing localities for expenditures in raising their quotas under the last call of the President for men, of which the county of New-York will receive back by way of reimbursement less than the sum of three millions of dollars ($3,000,000,) leaving a sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to be paid by this county for State tax, and for which we receive no return whatever; and

Whereas, If the people, on Tuesday next, should not decide in favor of the act to create a State Debt, as contemplated by chapter three hundred and twenty-five (325) of the laws of 1865, the county of New-York will be required to raise, by tax in 1866, the whole of the sum of ten millions eight hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty cents ($10,895,413 20) for the bounty tax, in addition to many other amounts, which will swell the total tax on this county, for the year 1866, for State purposes alone, to the enormous aggregate of thirteen millions seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents ($13,788,262 67), and increase the rate of taxation of last year to an almost hybrid unsome figure; and

Whereas, It is unquestionably for the interests of the people of this county, whether tax-payers or not—since every citizen is more or less affected by the amount of taxation—that this bounty tax on this county, or nearly eleven millions of dollars, ($11,000,000,) should be distributed over a series of years, to secure which end it is important that the question "for or against the act to create a State debt" should be decided affirmatively at the election on Tuesday next; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Supervisors of the County of New-York do earnestly recommend every citizen of the County of New-York, entitled to vote, to deposit his ballot on Tuesday next, for "The Act to create a State debt to pay bounties."

Resolved, That the Committee on Volunteering be and they are hereby directed to have at once prepared a sufficiency of ballots "For the Act to create a State Debt to pay Bounties," to supply all citizens of the County of New-York with a sufficiency thereof for election day, and to distribute said ballots to the General Committees of each of the political parties, on or before Monday next, with a copy of this preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated by the President and Clerk of this board, to the end that those whose duty it is to distribute tickets may fully understand the importance of this subject.

Resolved, That the same committee be and it is hereby directed to have this preamble and resolutions conspicuously published in the prominent papers of the city until the election, and to use all other judicious measures, by posters or otherwise, to call the attention of every voter to this important subject.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this is purely a financial question without taint of politics, that the press of this city, without distinction of party, are hereby solicited to lend their great powers of quickly disseminating information to the work of bringing this matter to the attention of the people of this county, and their influence to urging every citizen to vote affirmatively on the question "For the Act to create a State debt to pay Bounties."

APPENDIX.

LAWS of 1865.
Chap. 325.

AN ACT

To provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a state debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this state to volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes, so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this state, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this state is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing, and refunding the said bounties.